ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,543—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1895.

BRAN OF TH ASIATI

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS (Non-poisonous). Specially prepared ; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS. Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th Nov.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th „
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
			1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th „
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th „
„ GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st „
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th „
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th „
B.V.L SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st Class. 2nd Class. Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE,
[redacted] ....Rs. 600 Rs. 325 Rs. 150
BAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and
of each month.
ERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA*
HEE, ADEN, SUEZ,
D PORT SAID.
aptain. Tons. H.P. To Sail on
G de Grisogono. 4,409 350 7th Dec.
A. Fellner.........4,235 350 7th Jan. '96
GE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.
2nd Class. Deck.
ICE........ Rs. 325 Rs. 150

BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties, and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2000 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and Amrica.

TOURS to EGYPT, the Nile, the Holy Land, &c.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "ARROYO."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "ARROYO," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend, every Morning to Survey Damages, &c., and no Claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer.

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd November, 1895.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,122 tons, on the 30th November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 28th November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, about the 28th November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, about the 3rd December, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, about the 14th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, about the 7th December, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th November, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer "ARROYO," 3,564 Tons, Captain R. SAMUEL, will SAIL on or about the 28th inst. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings : Fort, Bombay, 20th November, 1895.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE of CASSUM POONJA in the Business carried on under the name of GANGJEE POONJA and Co. as Dealers in Earthenware and Glassware, CEASED from THIS DAY. The public is requested not to deal with the said CASSUM POONJA, as a Member of the said Firm of GANGJEE POONJA and Co. All creditors of the said Firm are requested to send in their claims to the Firm within 14 days from this day, otherwise the claim will be considered as waived.

GANGJEE POONJA.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1895.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

PORBANDAR STONE TRADE.

THE celebrated PORBANDAR STONE QUARRIES have now been connected by Railway with the Port of Porbandar, and from 1st January, 1896, Stone will be booked direct from the Quarries to the Shipping Wharf—a distance of 10 miles.

As the demand for this Stone is rapidly increasing and the difficulty of cartage has now been removed, there is a good opening for contractors and capitalists desirous of entering the Stone Trade. The Administrator is now prepared to grant leases of new quarry sites for fixed periods on favourable terms. Applications for these should be made at once to the Undersigned, who will be glad to furnish any further information desired.

W. T. MORISON,
Administrator, Porbandar State.
Porbandar, 18th November, 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 539 OF 1894.

KULLIANJEE KESSOWJEE, Merchant of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chuckla, inside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND ESOBA of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, now in the Yerroda jail of Poona......... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1895 the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court Houuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of December, 1895, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that and those several pieces or parcels of land or ground and also waste ground together with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises thereon, respectively situate, lying and being in the village, called Chamboor and in the registration District of Thana, and Subdistrict of Salsette, formerly as well as now in the possession or occupation of Sadanand Essoba, and bounded as follows :—On the East by the property of Premjee Purshotum, on the West, North and South by the open vacant ground of the several occupiers and containing Fifty-one Acres and Ninety-five Goonthas or thereabouts, the above lands are subject to an assessment of Rupees One hundred and twenty-seven, anna one and pies six per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of October, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

Messrs. MATUBHAI AND JAMIETRAM,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

STORES, WINES, ETC.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

ARE now receiving by every Mail large consignments of the above and of

SPECIALITIES AND DELICACIES
SUITABLE FOR THE COMING SEASON.
SWEETS, BON-BONS, CRACKERS,
CHEESES, HAMS,
GRAPES, DRIED FRUITS, ETC.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE "IDEAL" TREADLE SEWING MACHINE,

PRICE Rs. 25 ONLY.

THIS WONDERFUL MACHINE has been put on the Market THIS YEAR by an American Maker who has invested $100,000 in Machinery for its Construction.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.
SUITABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

WINES, SPIRITS, PROVISIONS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
PURVEYORS TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

HAVE Unpacked several Packages consisting of all the LATEST NOVELTIES suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The PURVEYING DEPARTMENT is now replete with all fresh English and French Oilmenstores of known make.

WINES, SPIRITS and LIQUEURS of all kinds.
TOYS of numerous kinds Moderately priced.
DOLLS, the Largest Collection to Select from.
DIAMOND, GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY.
Most Durable ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
FANCY GOODS in Plush and Leather.

SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH

THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.

THE
SIRDARS CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FINE ART JEWELLERY.

LATEST LONDON DESIGNS.

GOLD BANGLES AND BRACELETS.

PLAIN GOLD.

	Rs.
Grecian Bangle with Gold Facets	185
Spring Bangle	170
Twisted Rope	38
Plain Round Band	50
„ Flat „	60
Fancy Mystic Twist	60
Horse-shoe and Hunting Crop	60
Plain rounded with Filigree design	30
Hunting Horn, Horse-shoe, and Spur, with platinum Mouthpiece	65
Heavy Star Pattern	125
Plain Broad Dress Bangle	142
Heavy Buckle do.	130
⅝ inch Band with Fancy Filigree Work	95

JEWELLED.

	Rs.
Wire "Fleur de Lys" set Pearls	105
Wire with two Horse-shoes, set rubies and sapphires, with pearl in centre of each	85
Narrow Band set 3 diamonds and 2 rubies	225
Narrow Band set ¼ hoop pearls and Lapis Lazuli	130
Grecian Bangle, handsomely set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies	775

JEWELLED.—(Cont.)

	Rs.
Light Twist, with Star and Crescent, set Pearls and Ruby Star	120
Fancy Lapped Crescent and Star set Pearls	78
Wire Twist, with Heart, set with Pearls	58
Double Rope, with 3 Knots, each set with Pearl	80
¼ Hoop set with fine Oriental Pearls	75
Horse-shoe with Fine Oriental Pearls	75
Wire Blade set with 4 Pearls and 3 Diamonds	130
Lover's Knot set Pearls	110
5 Horse-shoes set with Pearls and Turquoise	55
¼ Hoop, fine large Pearls	150
¼ Hoop of 13 fine Graduated Diamonds	525
Round Twist, set with Diamonds and Rubies	150
Parisian Design set with Rubies, 2 Diamonds, and 2 Pearls	205
Do. do. set Diamonds	125
Flat Wire Band with oblique setting Rubies and Diamonds	110
Horse-shoe set Diamonds and Sapphire	265
1 Pair fancy 4-wire Bangles, with an oblique setting of 6 large white diamonds in each	1,600
Ditto ditto with double row of Diamonds, 3 in each row, making 12 diamonds in pair	1,000

GOLD BROOCHES.

	Rs.
Plain Horse-shoe	60
Lover's Knot set with pearls	30
Fox Horse-shoe and Hunting Crop	35
Partially opened Pea-pod	25
Curb and Lock	26
3 Horse-shoes and Hunting Crop	34
1895 Design	39
Post Horn and Horse-shoe	28
Filgree Horse-shoe set with Pearls	60
Hunting Crop with 2 Horse-shoes	24
Bamboo Pattern with Swallow	24
Curb with Flowers	32
Twist set with 3 Pearls	35
Plain Flat Curb	19
2 French Poodles	25
Guitar	26
Violin	28
Curb wish Anchor	14

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL,

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay!
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.................................. Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED in LONDON, 1815. In INDIA, in 1842.)

AGENCIES IN EVERY STATION.

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA

C. P. AND CO.'S BRANDS

Are Sold by every Respectable Trader.

Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Bottles Credit. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Bottles Cash. Rs. a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	102 0	92 0
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884	77 0	70 0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	85 12	78 0
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36 0	33 0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44 8	42 12

And others.

Pints, Rs. 4-8 per Case, Extra.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

From J. ROMER and SOHN., VIENNA.

Carlowitzer	25 0	22 8
Ofner Adlersberger	22 0	20 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Rudesheimer	38 8	34 14
Hochheimer	32 8	29 8
Laubenheimer	27 8	25 0

BORDEAUX—RED.

LAFITE	44 8	40 4
Larose	30 8	27 12
ST. JULIEN	26 8	24 0
St. Estephe	22 8	20 8
Medoc	19 8	17 12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	14 8	13 4

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

Sauternes	26 8	24 0
Graves	22 8	20 8

BURGUNDY.

Chambertin	42 8	38 4
VOLNAY	30 8	27 10
Beaune	26 8	24 0
LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine	25 8	23 2

Pints, Rs. 2 per Case, Extra.

PORT.

COMMENDADOR	32 0	56 12
Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48 8	43 14
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48 8	43 14
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34 8	31 4
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27 8	25 0
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32 8	29 8
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28 8	25 14
Spanish Port	20 8	18 14
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38 8	33 12

MADEIRA.

East India, BLACK Capsule	54 8	49 4

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A-I	52 8	47 8
Do. Black Capsule	50 8	45 8
Amoroso	38 8	34 14
Invalids'	38 8	34 14
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32 8	29 8
LA TORRE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30 8	27 10
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28 8	25 14
VINO DE PASTO	28 8	25 14
DINNER SHERRY	23 8	21 6
Marsala, Virgin	24 0	21 12

COGNAC.

RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)	56 8	52 0
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) * * * *	50 8	46 10
Three Stars do. * * *	46 8	43 0
Two Stars do. * *	43 8	40 6
ONE STAR do. *	40 8	37 10
LESTANGE & Co.'s * * * in Hock Bottles	26 0	24 0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29 8	27 12
Lefavre & Co.'s * * *	24 8	23 4
Do. *	23 8	22 4
Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks		25 4

WHISKY.

SPECIALITY.

	Per Doz. Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Bottles. Cash. Rs. a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY	30 0	27 0
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42 8	39 8
Carlton, 11 years old	50 8	46 10
Do. 5 „	45 8	42 4
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE (Scotch)	38 0	35 6
Do. do. do. (Irish)	38 0	35 6
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	35 8	33 4
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle	28 0	26 0
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC.	31 0	28 0
Kilmarnock OLD SHIP Brand	33 0	30 8
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old	30 0	2 0
'GLEN BROOM'	30 0	33 0
Roy Macleod's FINE OLD SCOTCH	26 8	24 0
C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD IRISH	32 8	30 8
Do. "CROWN" do.	29 0	27 4

SPIRITS.

Very Fine Old Jamaica	33 8	31 0
Pineapple	31 8	29 0
Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported	30 8	28 10
Dry Gin do. do.	30 8	28 10

LIQUEURS, &c.

Chartreuse, Green	132 0	120 4
Do. Yellow	106 8	96 0
BENEDICTINE	84 8	76 0
Curacao	72 8	66 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)	66 8	60 0
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's)	56 8	51 0
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50 8	46 0
Angostura Bitters	63 8	57 8
ORANGE BITTERS	36 8	33 0
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24 8	22 8
STONE'S, the very best Jamaica Ginger Wine, net	18 8	......

ALSO—

Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c,

Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

SPIRITS IN BULK.

	Per Gallon Credit. Rs. a.	Per Gallon Cash Rs. a.
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky	16 12	15 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M.	13 0	11 12
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."	13 0	11 12
One Star Cognac *	15 4	13 12
Two Star do. * *	16 4	14 12
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN	11 12	10 12
Do. Dry Gin	11 12	10 12

We can also supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons ; Hogsheads of 64 gallons ; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.

N. B.—Supplied in 1, 2, or 4 gallon Wicker Covered Jars with Plated Taps, if required.

BOTTLE ALE, STOUT, &c.

	Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay	4 8	3 4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners.	6 6	4 4
Kop's Non-Alcoholic Ale and Stout	7 8	4 2
Guymer's Norfolk Cider, net	9 0	5 8

BULK ALE.

	Per Hogshead, Net. Rs. a.	Kilderkins. Rs. a.
Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale"	60 0	30 0

ALLAKOLLA CEYLON TEA, Re. 1, PER POUND NET.

FREIGHT and DELIVERY added.

Special Terms to MESSES, CLUBS, and the TRADE.

OUR **SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY**

HAS BECOME A FAVORITE WITH MANY MESSES AND CLUBS

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

24 CHURCHGATE STREET AND ARMENIAN LANE.

FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are informed that we Undertake to Supply all their Requirements in Oilmanstores, &c., at Lowest possible Rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

OPPOSITE MAIN ENTRANCE, PRINCE'S DOCK.

P. & O. "GANGES."

By kind Permission of Capt. T. F. CREERY,

A SELECT VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given in Aid of the above Institute by the Members of the Stewards' Department of the s. s. "Ganges,"

ON THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER

NOTICE

CURTAILMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY.

IN order to INSPECT the TANSA DUCT and effect necessary Repairs, the supply of Water will be shut off on the 30th inst., and for about a week thereafter.

In consequence of this, the supply in the City will be REDUCED from the 30th inst. to about the 10th proximo. A supply will be given at as good a pressure as practicable from 5 A.M. to 9 A.M., and from 4 P.M. to 6 P.M., during the period mentioned, but the pressure will not be so high as usual even during these hours. A supply for the ground Floors only, will, it is expected, be available during the hours 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Muncipal Offices, 25th November, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that PAULINA, daughter of LUIZBAI and wife of MIGUEL JOAO QUINEY, and the said MIGUEL JOAO QUINEY have Contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, trust, lien, gift, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in Writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes at Bombay, and to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard or reference to any such claims if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at Parel Road, in the vicinity of the Lord Reay Manufacturing Co.'s Mills, containing by admeasurement 2,880 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 123,415,489, and 349, New No. 120056, and New Survey No. 1-2—2915, and bounded as follows, viz.:—On the East partly by the said Lord Reay Manufacturing Co.'s Mills and partly by the property of Kashinath Dhuru, on the West by the property of Camillo Phillipe Quiney, on the North partly by the property of Antonio Simao Quiney and partly by the property of Pauloo Merian, and on the South by the said Lord Reay Manufacturing Co.'s Mills and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors.—Dated 25th November, 1895.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

THE INDIAN RHEA FIBRE PARENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated
Under the "Indian Companies Act 1882."

CAPITAL ....Rs. 60,00,000

IN 60,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

Of which 30,000 are Preference, and the remaining 30,000 are Ordinary Shares.

HOLDERS of Preference Shares are entitled to receive out of the profits of each year a preferential dividend for such year at the Rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up on the Preference Shares held by them, respectively, the surplus profits in each year being applicable to the payment of dividends to the holders of the Ordinary Shares in proportion to the Capital paid up thereon.

(2,500 Preference Shares, and 2,500 Ordinary Shares are now offered for subscription.) Rs. 10 per Shares will be payable on application and the balance on allotment.

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PESTONJI NUSSERWANJI WADIA, Esq., J. P.

VENDOR'S AGENT:
NUSSERWANJI BOMANJI JUSSAWALA, Esq.

CONSULTING CHEMIST:
ALFRED F. BILDERBECK GOMESS, F.R.M.S., 24a, Alfred Place West, South Kensington, London, S.W.

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SOLICITORS:
Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER, AND BAYLEY.

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Messrs. RANINA AND SON—Offices: 43 to 47, Hornby Row.

Application for Shares to be Addressed to the Companies' Offices, Nos. 43, 45, 47, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..........................$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
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PEKING.
PENANG.
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SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO POONA ON FRIDAYS.

WITH reference to the Notice, dated the twenty-second of May last, the public are advised that the SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN which now leaves Bombay at 17-30 o'clock on FRIDAYS only for Poona, will be DISCONTINUED on and after FRIDAY next, the 29th instant.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 30,000 yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH, and 4,000 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 11th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st November, 1895.

COMMERCIAL AND L. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorized to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Esplanade Road, Nov. 22, 1895. Manager.

KATHIAWAR RACES.

THE MEETING advertised for the 7th, 11th, and 13th January, 1896, is POSTPONED until the 11th, 13th, and 15th February, 1896—1st entries close 15th December, 1895; 2nd entries close 15th January, 1896; and 3rd entries close 1st February, 1896, and not as previously advertised.

A. W. FORBES,
Honorary Secretary, Kathiawar Races.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th November, 1895.

"No. 4932. D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 8th October, 1895.
Horses.

Remounts.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement dated the 25th September, 1894, it is hereby notified that the number of imported Horses suitable for Army purposes which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1896-97 is estimated at 1,496. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

The horses are classed as follows:—

CLASS I.—AUSTRALIAN, TASMANIAN AND CAPE HORSES.

IN CALCUTTA.		
Horse Artillery	260	815
Field Artillery..................................	410	
Medium Cavalry and Hussars..................	175	
IN MADRAS.		
Horse Artillery	107	303
Field Artillery..................................	120	
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	83	
IN BOMBAY.		
AUSTRALIAN, CAPE AND OTHER HORSES.		
Horse Artillery	70	235
Field Artillery..................................	165	
CLASS II.—ARABS AND PERSIANS.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars..................	113	113
Madras Native Cavalry.........................	Nil	
	Total.....	1,496

2. The purchases will be made in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

3. The Remount Depots will be open for the reception of horses from the 1st of November, 1895, to the end of the purchasing season.

4. Horses and mares of all breeds will be received; but they must be within the prescribed age, 4 to 6 years, and in the case of Australian horses 14 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high.

5. Greys will not be purchased for Horse and Field Artillery.

6. The average price for an Australian or Cape remount has been fixed at £15 sterling, which will be paid in rupees at the Indian port of purchase at the exchange rate for demand bills on London as declared for the day on which payment is made in the ordinary course of business by the Bank of Bengal, Madras or Bombay according to the place of purchase. The average price for Arabs and Persians is Rs. 700. Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given under such rules as may be made by the Director, Army Remount Department, but the averages fixed above are not to be exceeded on the whole number purchased in any class.

By Order,
E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th November, 1895.

"No. 4933-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 8th October, 1895.
Horses.

Remounts.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 25th September, 1894, it is hereby notified that the number of young country-bred Horses likely to prove suitable for Army purposes which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1896-97 is estimated at 600. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.
HAPUR REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ...250
KARNAL REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ...250
BOMBAY.
AHMEDNAGAR REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ...100
Total 600

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs and horse shows and districts in India by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

By Order,
E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DEC ATKINS,
Secretary to Government

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
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PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
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JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
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JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
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W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks,—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is [illegible] to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any ot[illegible] Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHARMING NOVELTIES IN
TRIMMED MILLINERY
JET & BEADED BONNETS
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
NEWEST SAILOR SHAPES,
TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED FELTS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland, H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars Apply to—
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to BOMBAY:—

AGENTS:
Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co.,
Hummum Street.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OLD SECRETARIAT.
D. LINDSAY,
Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,003,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	3,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent.

Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a. for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............. £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pr. ct.	1,468½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mgs	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	174
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	109,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	610
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	88
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	560	500	30	495
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,525
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	710
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	900
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25×Rs15	670 xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	465
Dunn Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	565
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	880
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	460
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,225 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Re.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,060 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	770
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Macokunjee	1,000	1,020	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Leopold	2,500	160	103	dvd Rs.10	258
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,015
Madras United	356	1,000	1,090	106	3,125
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	360
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,235
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	157½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,220 xd
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	515
Oriental	5,725	635	625	Rs 22½	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	700
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,240
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,660
Secunderabad	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	810
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	250	dv Rs 12½	382½
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	250	dv Rs 15	200
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	Nil	350
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	500	dvd Rs15	630
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	500	dvdRs30	860
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	50	550
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	900	15	500
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	Nil	375
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	35	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	206
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	50

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	—	do.	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150 x d
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,250
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,050
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	522½
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	450xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	97½xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	340
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	495
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	490xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	130
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	18 12	200 210
Volkart	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs65	1,100

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	365
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	134
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,725
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,460
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1¼	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,660
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	356
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	—
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	151
Napier Hotel Co	2,900	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	60	10 pr. ct.	3162½xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	104
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	492½
Roundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	125	60	1,095
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	117
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-15	Nom.
Do. old Leaf	„ 28-3	„
Patla, Bar Gold, old	„ 27-10	„
Do. do. new	„ 27-8	
Australia bar Gold	„ 27-11	
Bombay bar Gold	„ 27-10	
Sovereigns	„ 17-9½	
Do. Dragons	„ 23-8	
Silver	„ 36	
Do. [illegible]	„ [illegible]	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Evangelistic service, by Rev. Dennis Osborne, M. E. Church, Apollo Bunder, 8 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ponani entered the dock yesterday and the steamer Safari left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers R. Rubattino, Peninsular, and Ravenna entered and the steamer Baroda left the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice, to-day at 4-30 p.m.

GRANT ROAD BRANCH, Y. M. C. A.—Owing to the special services at Bowen Church, the address announced for this evening has been postponed to the 10th proximo.

THE committee of the Shri Rameshwar Sarvajanik Wachan Mandir begs to acknowledge with thanks the donation of Rs. 200 made by Khan Bahadur Kaji Shabudin, C.I.E., ex-Dewan of Baroda, towards the maintenance of the library at Achra, Taluka Malvan, District Ratnagiri.

THEFT AT HARKNESS ROAD.—Mr. R. L. Trevethick, of the G. I. P. Railway Company, residing at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, has reported to the police the theft from his bungalow of a gold half-hunter watch, of the value of Rs. 600, and a gold chain, worth Rs. 400, from the dressing table in his bed-room, on Sunday evening.

A NEW HYDERABAD PAPER.—Mr. Anderson, the founder of the Bombay evening paper, has issued the prospectus of a new bi-weekly journal for Hyderabad. It is to be styled the *Hyderabad Gazette*, and is to be an "intellectual symposium which shall in no way fail to tap every source of information locally, of pith and moment to all."

FOUND DROWNED NEAR THE GYMKHANA.—About half past 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, the dead body of a Hindu, apparently aged about twenty-three, was found floating in a well on the Esplanade, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana. The body must have been in the water for four or five days, for it was so much decomposed, that it was found impossible to ascertain whether there were any marks of violence on it. Information was circulated in all parts of the town, but no one could identify it. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, on view of the body, when the jury returned an open verdict.

REPORTED THEFT AT MANDVIE.—Lookmanji Cureemji, a Borah merchant, having his pehdi on the first floor of a house at Mandvie, has reported to the police the theft of a small teakwood box, containing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 255, currency notes and cash, of the value of Rs. 150, two dozen scissors, of the value of Rs. 5, which was kept in the pehdi with two other boxes. It appears that on the night of the 22nd instant, at about 11 o'clock, two of complainant's nephews and two grandsons went to sleep in the pehdi, bolting the door from inside, but leaving a window, which faces a sweeper's lane, open. About 6 o'clock on the following morning they got up, and found the door intact, but the abovementioned box was missing.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Haines Road, regarding the death of Narsama, a Hindu girl, aged six, residing with her parents at that locality. On the evening of the 17th instant, the mother went to the bazar to make some purchases, leaving the deceased at home. During the mother's absence, the child, while playing near a window, overturned a lighted kerosine oil-lamp, with the result that her clothes caught fire. On hearing the child crying, the neighbours went in and extinguished the flames, but not before the deceased was extensively burnt all over her body. The mother on her return home took the deceased to the J. J. Hospital, and after the burns were dressed, brought her home, where the child died on Sunday evening. A verdict of death from burns was returned by the jury.

FIRE FROM AN OVER-BOILED DAMMER.—Yesterday morning, about half-past 11 o'clock, a quantity of pitch was being boiled in a dipping well, for the purpose of dammering cast-iron pipes at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Iron Foundry, at Byculla, when the dammer, on account of its being over-boiled overflowed the well, and fell into the furnace below, with the result that it became ignited, and the blaze became so large as to cause alarm amongst the number of workers in the foundry. The Nesbit Road engine, under Mr. Bean, arrived on the spot in a couple of minutes, and played on the burning dammer with water available from the Nesbit Road main, and succeeded in cooling down the burning dammer in about ten minutes. The steamers from Pydhownie, Chinchpoogly, and Gowalia Tank also arrived, but were not brought into requisition.

DROWNED IN THE MODY BUNDER BASIN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Mody Bunder, touching the death of Shaik Fakir Shaik Mohideen, aged thirty, a khalasee. For the last three days deceased had been suffering from fever and giddiness. About 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, the deceased took his meal with other khalasees on board and went to sleep. About 6 o'clock on the following morning the deceased was found missing from his bed and his father was informed about it. A search was made in the town, but as deceased was not found anywhere, the father reported to Superintendent Jones, of the water police, and at his suggestion the Mody Bunder Basin was dragged, with the result that the body of the deceased was recovered in the afternoon. There were no external marks of violence on it. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Grennan charged Rustomji Edulji Daruwala, a Parsee liquor shopkeeper at Parel, with kidnapping a Hindu girl, aged thirteen years. The girl went to her work in a wool cleaning factory at Bhuleshwar, about twenty days ago, and was suddenly missed. Bhima, mother-in-law of the girl, having received some information, went to accused's room, where the girl and he were found sharing the same bed on Saturday night. The evidence of Joki, a police sepoy, and husband of the girl, and of his mother having been recorded, Mr. Velinker, pleader, who defended the accused, applied for bail, and the magistrate admitted him to bail on his own cognizance of Rs. 1,000 and a surety of like amount. The case stands adjourned.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A EURASIAN.—Messrs. A. Duffeld and C. Ray, Eurasians, employed as clerks at the Wari Bunder G. I. P. Railway Goods Office, residing together in a room on the 2nd floor of a house, at Frere Road, reported to the police, on Sunday morning, the theft of two new volunteer khakee coats, one khakee and one serge trousers, of the collective value of Rs.12-8, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, on the 22nd inst., from their room. A Eurasian, named Edward Reardon aged eighteen, unemployed, who was staying with them for a few days, left for Igatpuri on the night of the 22nd instant. The police upon enquiry ascertained that the clothes were sold to a memon, named Dado Abdulla, a hawker, on the morning of the 22nd instant, in the room of the complainants. The whole of the clothing was recovered from several natives, to whom it had been sold by the hawker Dado, who stated that he had purchased them from a Eurasian.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, a Mahomedan woman, named Coolsum, aged about fifty, residing at Wari Bunder Road, was walking over the Hancock Bridge, when she was accidentally knocked down by a runaway horse attached to a brougham, belonging to Dr. N. F. Pereira, and sustained serious injuries to her head and body. The woman was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for treatment. It appears from enquiries made that Dr. N. F. Pereira was seated in the brougham, and while being driven by his coachman, named Govind Nana, from Matarpakbady down Mazagon, Road, one of the screws of the left shaft fell out and the shaft falling on the ground, the horse took fright and bolted with the brougham down the road. On arriving at the bridge, the carriage collided with the east side of the bridge and was smashed to pieces. The horse fell down by the shock, and died almost immediately. Fortunately, Dr. Pereira and his coachman escaped without injury.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. PERSIA.

THE following is the list of saloon passengers per s. s. Persia, Commander Robert Hutchison, which left Liverpool on October 30th, and is expected here to-day :—

Bruce, Mr H
Bryden, Miss
Farrar, Miss Bessie
Fisher, Rev T P
Innes, Mr J S R
McRae, Major, and Mrs H N
Miller, Rev, Mrs S C L and child
Ramsay, Mrs and Miss
Roupel, Mrs
Seller, Rev, Mrs G N and three children
Shute, Mrs
Sinclair, Mr and Mrs
Small, Rev John
Small, Mrs
Smith, Mrs Carrington, infant and ayah
Spradlin, Miss H Alice

A WAIL FROM THE OFFICE CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After a suspense of many long years, I crave your indulgence for allowing me a little room in your paper to give vent to my feelings (the same I dare say are of a host of others), which are uncontravertible facts. The hand that writes this counts about a score of years in the Trustees' service, and is in receipt of a monthly pittance of Rs. 45, after giving the best part of his life to the service of the Trust. In passing I may observe that I fully endorse the remarks of "X. Y. Z." in your Thursday's issue regarding the ways promotions are given in public offices. That the remarks are genuine facts there is a living instance, and that is myself. More than three-fourths of the Trustees' employes are drawing now their maximum salary, i. e., Rs. 45, and I ask : Are they to die and retire on the same? The figure seems ridiculous, but it is true. The higher appointments over Rs. 45 are so very few that there is a meagre chance of getting them, for one has to aspire for somebody's death, and strange, the Recording Angel in these "exchange" and "compensation" days is at his work so sluggishly. The wish, Sir, you will say is very inhuman. I admit it, but what can one do when there are half-a-dozen children besides your wife crawling around you and clamouring for bread and bread and bread, leaving aside their education? I do not want that the Trustees should do miracles to their employes, but what I desire is justice to one's work. A correspondent in your Wednesday's impression has distinctly said how this justice is meted out. Let them bring into existence on certain conditions some grades, say

From Rs. 45 rising to Rs. 55
„ „ 55 „ „ 65
„ „ 65 „ „ 80
„ „ 80 „ „ 100

or something like the above. Let there be competitive departmental examinations and a struggle for the survival of the fittest. And above all when the high paid appointments fall vacant let the present staff be given a fair chance if any of them are capable of carrying on the duties attached to the post before any "convenient outsider" is appointed, as it has lately happened in some cases. This is British justice and fairplay. The petition, which is sent now, lays bare all these facts, and in again alluding to the grades I might say that our Chairman and the Acting Secretary, Mr. Shilstone, being old P. W. men, they could make a trial measure by introducing the grades of that department into ours with certain modifications. This is only a suggestion. I think I have already taken too much of your space despite my protestations to the contrary, and in concluding I may here state the intense satisfaction that is felt by the Port Trust staff for your and other papers for taking up their just cause and to the correspondents who have courageously moved in the matter. It remains now for the Trustees to give a patient ear to their solicitations, which are the offsprings of sad life and misery.—Yours, &c.,

A DISHEARTENED EMPLOYE.

Nov. 23.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the honour to request the favour of your allowing a small space in your valuable journal for the publication of this letter. By the publication of these few letters extending from the 12th instant upto date on the subject of "Promotion to Clerks" you have gained the best thanks of all office clerks of this presidency. The statements made by correspondents "Citizens, Veritas, Port Trust Employe, and X. Y. Z.," are correct and verifiable. I must say it was not kind of "Veritas" to make personal attacks on Khan Bahadur Murzban, the local Municipal Executive Engineer. Heads of Departments cannot be blamed if their permanent clerks have not or "never" been promoted ; the fault lies with the Corporation itself, the Port Trustees, and the Government. If Government will not sanction an "Establishment Promotion Fund," what can Heads of Departments do? With reference to my letters in your paper of the 14th and 18th instants, I referred to the "Seniority List" and the "Gradation List," which shew the rank of each clerk according to his length of permanent service and according to his salary, respectively. A third list might be introduced shewing the official merits and qualifications of each clerk. I then stated that these lists should be revised twice a year, if not oftener. I also suggested that Municipal and Government Departments should print annually (accompanying their Annual Budget) a book to be entitled "the Establishment-Book of Budget Grants—Staff Clerical." I then referred to the Government Service Book, i. e., the Register of Service (framed and sanctioned by the Chief Accountant-General, Calcutta), and suggested that the Book be modified ; and that in addition three new "Forms of Service" be introduced as accompaniments to the revised Service-Book. The three new "Service-Forms" proposed will serve as "Helps" or "Guides" in the preparation of the three Seniority-Lists referred to above. What these three Forms and Lists are I shall inform you hereafter. I agree with "Citizen" that, as far as is practicable, a clerk should perform the duties of the designation of his scheduled appointments. In case you are not aware, I beg to inform you that the minimum expense "per head" in a poor Parsee family of four persons is Rs. 12 or 10 ; and in a poor Hindu family (also of four persons) is Rs. 8 or 7. The lowest salary that can be paid to a Parsee clerk is Rs. 20, and to a Hindu clerk Rs. 15, in this presidency. In consequence of "starvation salaries" clerks take to trades in addition to their official duties, as is the case at present in Burma (vide the "Madras Standard," dated 15th instant, copied from the "Rangoon Times," an article headed "Burma, Government Servants permitted to trade"). In conclusion, I humbly suggest that all these several letters be printed in pamphlet form, and circulated among the members of Corporations, Port Trust, State Railways, and the Government.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 22. JUSTITIA.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that public attention has been called to the grievances of the subordinate servants of our various public offices, I think the authorities concerned will do their best to remedy, as far as possible, the state of things. Low pay and plenty work is the burden and the refrain on the part of the unfortunate employes, and I should rejoice to see their condition improved and their labour duly acknowledged and rewarded. I may suggest that where gradation lists exist, supersessions should be closely watched, and in each instance the officer concerned should be called upon to assign reasons for such supersessions, and similarly reasons should be asked why certain employes have for years together received no increments to their pays. It should be a standing order in all offices that when an employe is reported for dismissal, the employe, in question, should be asked to tender explanation why a sentence of dismissal should not be passed on him. This sytem will have a wholesale effect, and poor people will not be so easily dismissed the service, and will not live in constant dread of being reported and done for. It is also galling to realize that while you are inadequately paid for your work, your betters, who do less work and are handsomely rewarded, call upon you, in an overbearing manner, to attend to them and facilitate their light tasks, and make them easy. I believe the real remedy exists in having conscientious and hard-working men at the head of our public offices.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 22. AN OBSERVER.

THE ADDRESS TO MR. MEHTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The address, voted to the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., at the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held at the Novelty about six months ago, having not as yet been presented to that hon. gentleman, will you, any of your readers, or the committee appointed to make arrangements thereof, be so good as to lay before the public the reasons which have thus led to its being postponed indefinitely.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 25. KHORSHED.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE result of the above examination was declared, yesterday afternoon, at the University. Out of the total number of twenty-seven candidates, the following twelve were declared successful : 5 in the second class and 7 pass :—

Second Class.—Purshottam Sankalchand Chokshi, Damodar Ganesh Dani, Jamshedji Merwanji Fitter, Barjorji Edalji Vachha, Piedade Francis Xavier Vas.

Pass.—Farsostar Sheriarji Bharucha, John da Costa, Pascal de Souza, Aniceto F. Gonsalves, K. Md. Himayetullah, Bihari Sen Roy Kherode, Pestanji Temulji Pavri.

The Colonel Patrick French scholarship of the value of Rs. 200 has been awarded to Damodhar Gunesh Dani, for obtaining the highest number of marks.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOWEN M. E. CHURCH, APOLLO BUNDER.
7-15 a.m. and 8 p.m.—Rev. Dennis Osborne will conduct Evangelistic Service.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic of you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 3-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay

THE NATIVE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE institution known as "The Gaen Utejak Mandali" held its twenty-fifth year's celebration, under the presidency of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, the president of the Society, at the Novelty Theatre, on Sunday last. The entrance leading to the theatre was ablaze with lights, bespeaking special gala doings at the theatre house. On a nearer approach to the theatre the electric light arrested attention. The inside of the theatre was most tastefully decorated with flowers, ever-greens, and flags, and lit with electric lamps ; and it afforded most welcome accommodation to the members of the Club with their families and friends, invited by the members, and also ladies and gentlemen invited by the Society as visitors. Each member was allowed by the Club four tickets, and if he wanted any more, he was allowed to purchase them at three rupees a ticket. After a selection of instrumental music had been played,

Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama welcomed the audience, and stated in the course of his remarks that they had been brought together to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society which had been established on 1st October 1870, for the promotion of native music amongst the Parsis. The Club had resolved to celebrate the occasion with their friends and to take a note of the events connected with the institution during its career of a quarter-of-a-century. In laying before the elite and brilliant gathering a short history of the Club, Mr. Cama stated that Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, in January 1870, got a few gentlemen of the Parsi community together, who resolved to start an association under the name of "The Gaen Utejak Mandali." After several meetings at which rules were framed, a meeting of the members of the Club, under the presidency of the late Mr. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama, was held on 3rd October 1870, when amongst other matters the rules were passed, a managing committee was elected, and it was decided that the year of the Club should be calculated from the 1st October 1870. The late Imdadkhan, a celebrated ostad from Gwalior, was selected as the teacher, and the Club held its first concert on 28th April 1871. An attempt was made on 8th November 1871 to add the word "Parsee" before the words "Gaen Utejak Mundali," but the proposition was lost. On 21st March 1873, being the Jamshedi Naoroz Festival day, a concert of songs in praise of the Almighty Creator was given, to which ladies belonging to the families of the members were invited to be present ; and at a meeting on the 26th April 1873, it was resolved that it was to the advantage of the Club to have such gatherings. On the 14th May 1873, however, this resolution was rescinded. On the 22nd July 1882 the pamphlets for the 24th concert of native music performed by the Club had the score of the songs printed on the native notation system. In September 1882, the then ostad of the Club, Gopaldass, gave a lecture on native music with songs interspersed, and in January 1886, Mr. T. M. Venkatesh, of the Madras Gaen Samaj, did the same. The Club gave a complimentary concert and dinner in February 1884 to their president, the late Mr. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama, for services continued to be rendered to the Club from its commencement, and with considerable ceremony unveiled an oil painting of his, which had been painted by Mr. Fakirjee Dinsha Karachiwalla. In October 1884, Mr. Feroz Rustomjee Bottlewalla, a member of the Club, dedicated his book of Feroz songs to the Gaen Utejak Mandali. On 11th October 1884 Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was elected the first honorary life-member of the Club. On the death of the first president, Mr. C. N. Cama, in January 1885, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was elected to and filled the post of president of the Club. On his being honoured with a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council, a complimentary dinner and a concert were given to him. Another complimentary dinner was given to him before his departure for England to contest a seat in the British Parliament ; and a grand dinner was held by the Club in 1892 in his absence, to celebrate his election as a Member of Parliament. The Club also celebrated the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India by a grand dinner and concert, on which occasion Mr. Hormusjee Naorojee Cooper and Mr. Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody each gave to the Club a sum of Rs. 750 for prizes in music. The late Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Sethna also presented to the Club on that occasion a sum of Rs. 100. In 1886, the Club published a large volume of songs sung from time to time at its concerts, the index of which was prepared at great trouble by the late Mr. Rustomjee Eduljee Wallace, and after his death by Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee Mehta. On the occasion of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, one of the patrons of the Club, having been knighted, a complimentary dinner and concert were given by the Club. In 1889, the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, a life member, presented the Club a some of rupees one thousand for a billiard table. In 1889, an address and a testimonial were presented to Mr. Cursetjee Dinshaw Khambatta, the Secretary of the Club, who had for the past seven years devoted his time and energy to the promotion of the best interests of the Club ; and to whose laudable exertions the Club owed its then prosperous state. A complimentary dinner and a concert were also given in his honour. In 1889, the members of the Club established a "Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama memorial fund" of Rs. 1,000 for scholarships and prizes in music to Zoroastrians. Mr. Feroz R. Bottlewalla, popularly known amongst the natives as poet Feroz, for valuable services rendered to the Club, and in composing for the Club original songs for the various concerts, and in recognition of his assisting the Club to carry out its chief aim and object in promoting native music, was elected an honorary life-member of the Club. On 21st July 1894, a concert was given in honour of Dr. Blaney, a life-member of the Club, on the occasion of his being appointed by her Majesty's Government a Companion of the Indian Empire. The Club is possessed of Rs. 3,850 duly invested and set apart for scholarships and prizes in music. The Club has, besides its furniture, Rs. 11,450 from its accumulations. The members of the Club took part in performing 42 concerts of original and other standard songs, and had, at a special concert, an opportunity of listening to about 40 well-known singers and professors of music from various parts of India. There are at present about 150 members on the roll of the Club. Since 1881, children of members were daily given instruction in native music.

After the above history had been given, the members of the Club treated the audience to native songs, some of which were specially composed for the occasion by Mr. Feroz. At about 11 p.m., a move was made by the audience to the refreshment shamiana, which had been specially put up for the occasion to the east of the theatre. The arrangements in the refreshment room were all that could be desired, and the members and their families and friends and visitors felt thankful to the Club, and those who had the management of these matters, for a very enjoyable evening's entertainment. The Club had made arrangements with Mr. Cursetjee Merwanjee Balliwalla to further entertain the audience by a performance of some light pieces by his Company. At about 11-30 p.m., many returned to the theatre to witness the performance, which ended at a late hour.

THE FIRE AT THE HOPE MILL.

THE following is the official report submitted by Superintendent Saunders to the Commissioner of Police regarding the fire which broke out on Saturday night at the Hope Mill, DeLisle Road :—Yesterday, at 8-45 p.m., a fire was discovered in the throstle room of the Hope Mill on the first floor of the building, situated at the south-eastcorner, by the Jamadar, named Dewgaprasad Sitaram (in charge of the premises). He at once gave the alarm by telephone. The Chinchpoogly fire-engine responded to the call, and was followed by the Byculla, Gowalia Tank, Pydhownie, Fort, and Colaba engines, but before half-an-hour had elapsed, the roof fell in. The fire was confined to the throstle department on the first floor and the reeling department on the ground floor. The damage done is estimated by the owner, Rangildas Bhoocandas at Rs. 7,00,000. The cause of the fire is up to the present not known. But it is believed to have been caused through over-heating of the machinery and the fluff coming in contact with it.

AT the weekly meeting of the Balloon Society, an address on "Man and Society in the Light of Vedanta," was given by Swami Vivekananda, an Indian yogi. Swami, who wore the red robe of his sect, spoke with great fluency and in perfect English for more than an hour without the help of a single note :—He said that religion was the most wonderful factor in the social organism. If knowledge was the highest gain that science could give, what could be greater that the knowledge of God, of the soul, of man's own nature, which was given by the study of religion? It was not only impossible that there should be one religion for the whole world, but it would be dangerous. If the whole of religious thought was at the same level, it would be the death of religious thought ; variety was its life. There were four types of religion—(1) the worker ; (2) the emotional ; (3) the mystical ; and (4) the philosophical. Each man, unfortunately, became so wedded to his own type that he had no eyes to see what existed in the world. He struggled to make others of the same type. That religion would be perfect which gave scope to all the different characters. The Vedantic religion took in all, and each could choose in what his nature required.—A discussion followed.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 25TH OF NOVEMBER 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·123	Calm	1	80·6	51·0	61	...	0·02	−0·05
Agra	30·136	Calm	1	81·8	51·9	67	...	..	−0·05
Cawnpore	30·125	Calm	1	82·3	49·0	76	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·107	Calm	1	83·6	52·4	75	...	...	−0·14
Jhansi	30·124	Calm	1	84·1	57·7	58	...	...	−0·11
Jacobabad	30·086	Calm	1	81·9	51·5	56	...	...	−0·05
Karachi	30·056	NNE	5	83·3	59·9	60	...	...	−0·08
Jeypore	30·113	SE	4	83·5	61·6	42	...	...	−0·23
Ajmere	30·168	Calm	1	83·4	50·8	69	...	...	−0·19
Deesa	30·050	N	6	93·3	54·1	35	...	...	−0·15
Ahmedabad	30·044	E	2	91·2	63·1	42	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·029	W	5	88·9	62·4	72	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	30·035	NE	3	88·4	58·4	55	...	...	−0·36
Veraval	30·013	NNE	7	90·1	66·3	60	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·102	NNE	4	86·8	55·8	32	...	...	−0·20
Indore	30·082	N	1	86·2	55·1	56	...	...	−0·37
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubulpore	30·081	E	1	85·4	52·4	69	...	−	−0·43
Hoshangabad	30·110	NE	1	85·8	57·3	61	...	...	−0·53
Khandwa	30·083	Calm	2	89·7	57·6	57	...	...	−0·39
Raipur	30·079	NE	3	86·3	59·2	56	...	...	−0·49
Nagpur	30·093	Calm	2	87·2	61·1	65	...	0·16	−0·63
Amraoti	30·083	SE	4	88·2	62·8	43	...	...	−0·54
Akola	30·072	ENE	4	88·5	56·0	52	...	...	−0·67
Surat	30·012	N	6	91·1	60·5	49	...	...	−0·17
Malegaon	30·073	Calm	13	87·4	55·5	70	...	...	−0·55
Bombay	30·001	E	12	89·0	75·1	55	...	0·06	−0·59
Poona	30·061	E	4	85·5	57·9	51	...	0·74	−0·41
Ahmednagar	30·078	Calm	1	84·4	48·0	62	...	0·91	...
Aurangabad	30·071	Calm	1	86·8	56·2	44	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	30·058	SE	9	86·2	60·1	46	...	0·71	−0·83
Ratnagiri	29·985	ENE	7	94·9	71·9	42	...	1·30	+0·83
Belgaum	30·000	E	10	81·2	61·0	56	...	1·34	−0·54
Goa	29·961	E	13	89·1	75·4	73	...	0·17	...
Karwar	29·946	ENE	3	90·7	71·5	72	...	0·44	−2·07
Mangalore	29·919	E	2	94·8	73·4	67	...	1·79	−1·24
Calicut	29·900	NE	6	87·7	74·5	75	...	3·16	−1·43
Cochin	29·890	NNE	L	91·3	76·1	74	...	4·08	−2·19
Bangalore	30·007	ENE	10	74·7	64·3	84	...	1·72	−1·67
Secunderabad	30·062	Calm	5	82·6	57·1	61	..	1·17	−0·49
Masulipatam	30·028	N	7	84·0	67·2	72	..	0·72	−5·84
Bellary	30·042	ENE	3	86·2	64·9	72	..	2·09	+0·22
Cuddapah	30·004	NE	M	87·0	72·2	66	...	0·48	−3·70
Madras	29·984	N	7	83·5	71·0	98	4·66	11·34	+0·17
Coimbatore	29·977	E	3	85·4	70·3	95	0·16	1·37	−1·98
Trichinopoly	29·939	NNE	3	85·1	71·9	82	...	3·05	−1·64
Negapatam	29·945	NW	5	82·4	73·2	90	0·74	12·16	−1·35
Colombo	29·894	ESE	4	86·0	74·0	69	...	4·42	−7·44
Aden	29·989	E	9	86·8	71·9	83	...	−	−0·20

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Neemuch, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Bellary, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderately steep to the south of latitude 20°, and moderate to slight to the north of that parallel. Winds are northerly on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bangalore and Goa, and 10 at Ratnagiri. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is in moderate to large excess of the average in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Ratnagiri, and the lowest 48° at Ahmednagar. Humidity has increased considerably at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jeypore, Veraval, Khandwa and Madras, and the skies are overcast at Bangalore, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam. Very heavy rain has fallen at Madras (4·66"), about three-quarters of an inch at Negapatam, and light showers at Coimbatore. An area of low pressure is shown by the isobars to exist off the Malabar Coast out at sea, where the weather is squally and unsettled. The cyclonic winds on the Coromandel Coast and the rough sea at Madras show that the weather to the eastwards of Madras or to the south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay is unsettled. Conditions are very favourable for rain in Ceylon, Mysore and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

Sunday's observations.—Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the change being brisk along the line of the Himalayas and in Burma, and slight or small elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged, and the readings are high in the north and low in the south, with a moderate intervening gradient. Northerly winds continue over the Bay area, easterly over the Centre and West Peninsula, and variable winds and calms in Northern and Central India. The force is fresh in Lower Burma. The temperature has changed irregularly. The mean temperature is normal in Burma and Bengal, and excessive in all other Provinces, most so in the Central Provinces and Central India. Showers have fallen in Burma and in the Madras Coast districts, the amounts generally being less than one inch.

LATER.

Monday's observations.—Pressure has begun to fall in Kashmere, Baluchistan, and Tenasserim, and risen elsewhere. The general distribution is unchanged, and the readings are decreasing from high pressure area in the north to low pressure area in the south. Pressure reads above the normal average except in Baluchistan. The winds included become more northerly in North-West India and more westerly in Madras, but elsewhere there has been no change of importance. The force is fresh in Diamond Island and some West Coast stations. The mean temperature has risen in North-West India, and fallen in Madras and Burma and changed irregularly in other Provinces. The mean temperature remains excessive in all Provinces, except Burma, where it is in moderate defect. Rain has fallen in parts of Sikkim, Burma, and the Madras Coast district, Madras station having registered over four and a-half inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th November 1895.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·929
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·7
Dew Point	66·0
Relative humidity of Air	·609
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89.0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·2
General Directions of wind *	ENE, E, NE, NW, NNW, E.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	241

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment.

431-95—Chalk W and S—Khunderao Narayen vs Mahadewrao Mahadewrao.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

351-95—Wadia and G—Mahomedbhai Jiwaji vs Rajabali Hakimjee.
483-95—Nanu and H—George Cotton and others vs Hurrai Bapoobhai Desai—Ardesir H and D.
497-95—Balkrishna V N R Vullubdas Bhickajee vs Vullebhoy Khanbhoy.
500-95—Khunderao and S—Gosamini Shri Mahaluxmi Vahujee vs Eliazer Essoobjee—In person.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

32-95—In person—Fatmabee vs Senoo Goolab—Part heard.
22-95—Edgelow and G (for pauper)—R E Collins vs Elizabeth Georgiana Collins and others—H J R Hemming.

Postponed Long Causes.

30-95—Payne G and S—Geo Gotfried Volkart and others vs Rookhmani—Wadia and G—Part heard.
277-95—Hiralal and M—Goverdhandas Meghjee vs Adhiba and others—Pestonjee R and K.
348-95—Nanu and H—Dossibai vs Framji Kaikhusro Patuck and another—Ardeshir H and D.
191-95—Tayabjee D and Co—Goolbai vs Jugjiwan Mahakum and others—Edgelow and G and Bhaishanker and K.
513-93—Mulji and R—Girjashunker Vujeshunker vs Motamuri Rambhottee and another—Edgelow and G.
349-94—Bhaishunker and K—Moolchand Javerimul vs Lalchand Vakatram and another—A F Turner.
190-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimjee vs Jugjeevan Mohokam and others—Tyabjee D and Co and Bhaishunker and K.
613-93—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Weljee Natha and others—Little and Co.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath ; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, clea red yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut and Qr-mr Bell, Mr E J Shadbalt, wife of Khan Bahadur Ruttanjee Dhan, Mr J R Cattle and 85 deck.

THE P and O Co's steamer Ravenna, 2,048 tons, Captain Estreet, arrived in harbour on Sunday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr A M Downes and servant, Mr D Connell, Mr W H Clark, Mr J A Noorbhoy, Mr Adamjee Lukmanjee and servant and three deck.

The steamer Dwarka, Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The steamer Peninsula, entered for loading yesterday for London, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
13	La Seyne s	Etienne	Bombay.
14	Bahaduri s	Fairwether	Do.
15	Kola s	Livingstone	Do.
	Ehrenfels s	Zeigenmeyer	Hull via Bombay.
18	Simla s	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Java s	Kendall	Bombay.
	Queen Adelaide s	Ritson	Aden.
	Kapurthala s	Skinner	Bombay.
19	Dwarka s	...	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
13	Thorndale s	Dickmann	Bristol and Leith.
	La Seyne s	Etienne	Aden.
14	Goa s	Simpson	Bombay.
15	Bahaduri s	Fairwether	Do.
16	Kola s	Livingstone	Do.
18	Simla s	Grier	Do.
19	Java s	Kendall	Persian Gulf.
	Kapurthala s	Skinner	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S.S. Ehrenfels, Zeigenmeyer, D. Graham & Co., for Hamburg
„ Queen Adelaide, Ritson, R. Steuart & Co., (not known.)
„ Dwarka, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	October				
24	H M's Brisk	George Rich.	Somali coast.		
	November				
8	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	17	Hodeida
9	Sheik Berkhud	Grant	Somali coast.	11	Somali coast
11	Oceana	Stewart	London	11	Sydney
	Sultan	Collin	Calcutta	12	Jeddah
	Albatross	Merwer	Pola	16	Colombo
12	Duke of Westminster	Prentice	London	12	Brisbane
	Australien	Didier	Marseilles		Sydney
	C Campbell	Jones	Madras		London
	Tuna	Thyne	Somali coast	13	Somali coast
	Malta	Preston	London	12	Calcutta
	Ganges	Creery	London		Bombay
	Imperator	Nicolich	Trieste	13	Bombay
13	Venezia	Pollieri	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Fulham	Matthews	Batoum	15	Persian Gulf
14	Arcadia	Loggin	Sydney	14	London
	Chusan	Brown	Calcutta		London
	Clyde	Weighell	Bombay		Venice
15	Saratow	Stronsky	Valdivostok	15	Odessa
	Prinz Regt Luitpold	Gathemann	Bremen	16	Sydney
16	Mayo I M S.	De Berry	Somali coast.		
	Maria Teresa	Gheromann	Bombay	16	Trieste
	Sheik Berkhud	Grant	Somali coast.		
	Isla de Mindanao	Roldos	Manilla	16	Liverpool
17	A Kader	Illich	Persian Gulf		
	Ocenien	Schmitz	China	17	Marseilles

Aden, 18th November, 1895.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—125 bales wool, Dayall Khimjee ; 800 bales cotton waste, T Jewraj ; 660 cwts myrabollams, the South Indian Export Company ; 2,001 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co ; 40 bales wool, M Thackersee.

Aston Hall s—6 bundles cotton with seeds, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—11 cases condiments, M M Poonjia : 61 cases M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 70 cwts horns, P Allarakhia ; 600 cwts bonemeal, R Kadirbhoy ; 4 bales hides and 2 bales skins, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce ; 8 cwts kawala, M Ruttonsey ; 27½ cwts peacock feathers, C Kurumally ; 5 bundles mooji mates and 1 case bras ware and 1 case woodwork, F Postonjee Bhownugree ; 200 cwts gum, H Virdhar ; 22 cwts aloes, M M Joomabhoy and Co ; 2 cases condiments, Framjee Nowrojee ; 20 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 20 cwts bees wax, Nanjibhoy Meance ; 10 cases brassware, F P Bhaunagree.

Peninsular s—1002 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR HULL.

Lorenzo s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp ; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kadirbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ariel s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 210 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 5,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Dunottar s—525 cwts mustardseed, Isaac Wright and Co ; 220 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Florida s—2,000 cwts gram, and 1,959 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,505 cwts castorseed, and 4,605 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Australia s—4 cases cotton and silk piece goods, Beier Katz ; 1,980 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—495 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 5 cases tea, J Neuberg ; 36 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp ; 18 cwts peacock feathers, Toeppen and Co ; 165 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arroyo s—750 cwts onions, A Jamasjee and Co ; 200 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—50 bales twist, and 15 bales woollen blankets Sassoon J David and Co ; 6 cwts ivory, C Ebrahim and Co.

Brindisi s—50 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 50 bales twist, 80 cwts kismiss, and 150 cwts ooplate, Yan Shun and Co ; 60 cwts kismis, 1 case hosiery, and 2 cases peacock feathers, A H Camroodin and Co ; 70 cwts olibanum, K M Jaitha ; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—24 bales twist R Canjee and Co ; 60 cwts old iron, D Rajan.

Arroyo s—233 cwts sandalwood, Jeena Kika ; 30 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Brindisi s—5 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Arroyo s—104 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 580 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 1,300 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 210 bales cotton, J Huribux ; 184 bales cotton, L Abercrombie and Co ; 400 bales cotton Tata and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Arroyo s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Arroyo s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 12TH TO 18TH NOVEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

Pachumba s (Bombay)—881 cwts rapeseed, &c., 1,541 cwts wheat, 18 cwts rice, 220 corges skins, 240 lbs tea.

Chanda s (Bombay)—112 cwts cotton unpressed, 2,650 cwts wheat, 5,484 lbs tea for transhipment to Batoum.

Kola s (Bombay)—351 cwts cotton unpressed, 403 cwts rapeseed, &c, 7,679 cwts wheat, 6 cwts rice, 171 corges skins, 197 corges hide for transhipment to Marseilles, 1,200 lbs tea for transhipment to Zanzibar.

Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—6 bales cotton, 4,262 bales wool, 82,038 cwts wheat, 427 cwts linseed, 7,180 cwts bones, 380 lbs tea.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—285 cwts cotton unpressed, 5,684 cwts rapeseed, &c, 18,242 cwts wheat, and 90 lbs tea.

Maria Teresa s (Aden)—220 bales cotton for transhipment to London, 30 bales wool for transhipment to London, 448 cwts rice, 150 corges skins for transhipment to Venice, 205 corges hide for transhipment to London, and 100 corges hides for transhipment to Venice.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—187 cwts cotton unpressed, 309 cwts rapeseed, 11 621 cwts wheat, 385 corges skins for transhipment to Marseilles, 200 corges skins, 169 corges hide, for transhipment to Marseilles, 80 lbs tea for transhipment to Trieste.

Tokio s (Hull)—77,200 cwts wheat, 480 corges hide, 4,000 cwts bones, and 155 lbs tea for transhipment to Trieste.

Thorndale s (Bristol and Leith)—25,000 cwts bones for Bristol and 51,400 cwts bones for Leith.

IMPORTS.

Locksley Hall s (Liverpool)—656 pieces white goods (foreign), and 20 pieces prints (foreign).

Thorndale s (London)—100 pieces white goods (foreign).

City of Edinburgh s (Liverpool via Bombay)—1150 pieces white goods (foreign), and 256 pieces prints (foreign).

Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—850 pieces grey grounds (foreign), and 686 pieces prints (foreign).

Rheinfels s (Hamburg via Bombay)—60 cwts steel.

Dumra s (Bombay)—180 pieces gray goods (Indian), and 2050 pieces white goods (foreign).

Pachumba s Bombay—880 pieces grey goods (foreign), 340 pieces grey goods, (Indian), and 1995 pieces white goods (foreign).

Kola s (Bombay)—200 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1825 pieces grey goods (Indian), 552 pieces prints (foreign), 300 pieces prints (Indian), and 600 lbs grey yarns (Indian).

Kilwa s Bombay—750 pieces white goods (foreign), and 11600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Tokio s (Hull via Bombay)—450 pieces white goods (foreign), 1515 cwts iron bar, &c, and 45 cwts copper.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—4630 pieces grey goods (Indian), 6154 pieces white goods (foreign) 200 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 480 lbs grey yarns (Indian) and 45 cwts copper.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—2,525 pieces grey goods (foreign), 22,230 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2,820 pieces prints (foreign), 40 pieces prints (Indian), 16,300 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 4,300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 56 cwts copper, and 22 cwts yellow metal.

Purulia s (Bombay)—1,050 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5,328 white goods (foreign), 803 pieces prints (foreign).

Pachumba s (Bombay)—1,100 pieces grey goods (foreign), 10,347 pieces grey goods (Indian), 153 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,132 pieces prints (foreign), 230 pieces prints (Indian), 700 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 1,400 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 4,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), and 5 cwts yellow metal.

Satrunjee s (Bombay)—79 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3,308 pieces white goods (foreign), 635 pieces prints (foreign), 305 pieces prints (Indian), 125 cwts copper, and 30 cwts yellow metal.

Dumra s (Bombay)—4,864 pieces grey goods (foreign), 22,237 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3,133 pieces prints (foreign), 475 pieces prints (Indian), 13,000 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 4,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 2,300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 15 cwts copper, and 3 cwts yellow metal.

Country Crafts s (Bombay)—210 pieces grey goods (foreign).

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH-BROOCHES.—The Latest Novelty for suspending any Watch, in fine Oxydised Metal, Rs. 3. Plain White Silver, Rs. 4-8. Gold from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and CO., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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CANE CHAIRS.—We have a large and varied selection of Jail-made Cane Chairs, strong and durable, also Deck Chairs, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18 Marine Street.

DON'T FAIL to see our NEW NOVELTIES in Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods, just opened for the 'Xmas Festivities, at Cheapest Prices. Everyone is satisfied at SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

MATRIMONIAL.—"E," having received among the replies to her advertisement one which is satisfactory, begs to thank the other gentlemen not communicated with, and to assure them she will not divulge their names even to her future husband.

STEAM LAUNCH.—Fast Steam Launch to accommodate 35 passengers available for Picnic Parties in the Harbour. Runs to Elephanta at frequent intervals. Return Fare Rs. 5. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON, Esplanade Road.

CLEARANCE SALE of Best Manilla Cigars. Per Box of 100 each Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-8 and 3-4. Less 25 Discount. PEARSE and CO., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

TURNOUT FOR SALE.—BROWN ARAB GELDING, 14-2½, good jumper, ridden by a Lady, smart trapper; also DOG-CART (with removeable hood) by Stephens, Lamps, Set brown leather Harness. Price Rs. 950. Apply "X," care of this Office.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. H. O. Campbell's bona-fide Sale of Valuable Furniture, by Wimbridge, Valuable Garden, &c., at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill.

'XMAS CARDS.—Book Depot of the CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, 41, Esplanade Road (Facing the University Clock Tower), Fort, Bombay.

FURNISHED HOUSE or BUNGALOW, WANTED on Malabar or Cumballa Hills, or Fort, Address, stating terms, to "H.," care of this Office.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date chronicled all the latest telegraphic news received through Reuter, calling for notice in this column; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	208,000	347,000	284,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	67,000	134,000	156,000
" " Continent	98,000	113,000	105,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,232,000	3,318,000	2,658,000
" exports to U. K. do.	584,000	914,000	857,000
" " to Continent do.	662,000	1,018,000	778,000
" Stock in the Ports	950,000	1,107,000	1,045,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	3,560,000	3,808,990	3,699,550
" " Surats	151,000	144,100	143,260

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	943,000	769,480	851,570
" London	5,000	8,000	6,000
American Afloat	190,000	420,000	390,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	1,148,000	1,207,480	1,257,570
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 17-32d.	3 3-16d.	4 7-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 15-16d.	2 9-16d.	3⅞d.
Difference	19-32d.	⅝d.	9-16d.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	12,48,821
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,31,971
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	35,68,482
Government Securities	Dec.	"	1,87,583
Other Authorized "	Dec.	"	3,300
Loans on Govt. "	Dec.	"	5,01,809
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	2,39,829
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	66,889
Cash	Dec.	"	21,45,166

Although Money continued to be in plentiful supply during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day, the prospective increasing demand for the financing of the Cotton crop led the directors to increase their rates by one per cent. last Thursday; and the figures of the present return show a diminution in the Bank's Cash Balance of 21¼ lakhs, compared with a falling off of 53¼ lakhs at the close of the week before last. The withdrawals from Private Deposits were some 24 lakhs less last week, than in that preceding; while, on the other hand, Loans had again materially diminished; and the sluggishness of trade is illustrated by an increase of only about 2¼ lakhs in Bills discounted, the net increase in trade requirements, disclosed by the present return, being 33 lakhs, against 57¼ lakhs last week; the Cash Balance being helped on the present occasion by a net increase in Government Deposits of some 11 lakhs.

COTTON.—The active demand for this staple which we reported on Saturday, has subsided to a great extent, and only a moderate business has been reported to-day—especially by the Mills; but the feeling has been steady, and prices have advanced Re. 1 per candy. Exporters have bought of ready new Cotton 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 175; Bhosawul, at Rs. 213; Chandni, at Rs. 215; Akote, at Rs. 218; and Julgaum, at Rs. 208; and 200 old Bijapore, at Rs. 196; and they have contracted for 500 "Fine" Dhollera, for March-April delivery, at Rs. 225; and 500 "Fully Good" at Rs. 215 per candy. The Mills have bought only 400 bales of ready new Dhulia, at Rs. 201-4.

With the exception of 9 cents at Beawar, in the Bengal circle, where Cotton was arriving in small quantities, no further rain fell over any part of the Cotton area after the despatch of last Thursday's telegraphic reports; and picking was going on in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circle in favouring weather, the crop being called excellent at Barsee, where arrivals were expected early. In the Broach, Dhollera, and Dharwar districts the weather was bright and seasonable, and the crop flourishing, the plants at Broach being in flower, and showing bolls rapidly ripening, while at Bhownugger the flowering was advanced.

WHEAT has been steady in tone to-day, with a moderate export business passing; but prices show no change.

SEEDS have been taken to-day to a small extent in a quiet market. The price of *Linseed* has declined half-an-anna per cwt., to Rs. 7-6-6, to Rs. 7-8-6 per cent.; but other quotations are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	6,114	bales.
Wheat	8,879	cwts.
Linseed	1,841	"
Gingellyseed	21,623	"
Castorseed	7,673	"
Rice	12,204	"

FREIGHTS.—There has been more business doing in this market to-day; but we can report no improvement in rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and Demand, and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar, however, came out as buyers, and Merchants followed at 1s. 1 11-16d., Telegraphic, and the rate temporarily dropped to 1s. 1 21-32d. for Bank remittance, 3 months' sight Bills meantime being placed to a fair extent at 1s. 1 25-32d.; but at the close rates were steadier again as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 11-16	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 21-32 to 11-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Credits	3 Do.	1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Francs	3 Do.	1·45¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak at 105 5-8 for cash; 105 9-16 for the coming settlement; and 105 3-16 for the January account, and remained at about this level throughout the day in a weak market, rates closing at a decline of 1-16 per cent.

SHARES having been utterly lifeless, and the only two changes that have taken place to-day are an advance of Rs. 15 in James Greaves, and of Rs. 10 in Lukmidas Mill shares.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 15/16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	106 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 7/8
Bar Silver	30¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Nov. 24.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

The M. M. Co.'s La Seyne left Aden for Bombay (via Karachi) on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 5 p.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd November 1895, compared with the Statement of 16th November, 1895 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 16. Rs.	Nov. 23. Rs.
Capital	1 00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,45,989	70,94,810
Do. do. at Branches	28,25,117	26,93,146
Other Deposits	5,01,58,683	4,65,90 193
Post Bills	9,6 8	10,853
Credits, undrawn	27,10,130	25,95,339
Rs.	7,66,49,514	7,41,84,066
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	73,58,953	76,71,370
Other authorised Securities	42,22,323	42,19,022
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	49,47,197	50,12,906
Loans do. do. do.	61,98,831	59,97,072
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,49,51,644	1,51,91,473
Dead Stock	3,97,983	3,97,982
Stamps and Stationery	23,348	22,301
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	1,02,143	1,69,032
Cash	3,76,47,074	3,55,01,908
Rs.	7,66,49,514	7,41,84,066

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HAMILTON—FINLAY—November 25, at all Saints', Malabar Hill, by the Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis, Keith R. Hamilton, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, son of the late Lt.-General H. Meade Hamilton, C.B., to Ella Marcella daughter of Major John Finlay, late 78th Highlanders, Woodhay, Windlesham, Surrey.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

REID—November 17, at Masulipatam, Kistna, the wife of R N H Reid, Asst Engr, D P W, of a son.

REID—November 18, at Suddowah, Sarun, Bengal, the wife of L D Reid, of a daughter.

REYNETTE-JAMES—November 18, at Wellington, the wife of Sergt A E Reynette-James, Comst Dept, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COOPER—WALKE—November 16, at Christ's Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev J Moulson, Chaplain, Captain Edmund Saffery Cooper, 31st Punjab Infantry, eldest son of the late William Cooper, Esquire, of Saxholm, Bassel, Southampton, to Emma Hill, second daughter of the late Rev William Dewdney Walke, of Rushall, Wiltshire.

DEATHS.

BOOTH—November 18, at Trichinopoly, Louisa Grace Constance, the beloved wife of H Booth, Government Telegraph Department.

CRABB—November 20, at Howrah, General Hospital, Robert Crabb, Assistant, Barnagore Jute Mills, aged 45 years.

KNOX—November 20, at 42, Park Street, Calcutta, Latham Blacker Knox, second son of the late Captain Ferguson Knox, Urney, Co Tyrone, aged 33 years.

WEST—November 7, at Saharanpore, on her way to Calcutta, Eugenia Catherine, widow of the late R Barton West, late of Tibenham, Norfolk, and Calcutta, aged 47 years.

WOODSELL—November 10, at Umballa, John Woodsell, aged 86 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1895.

A FEW weeks since we hinted reasons for believing that the world might wake up some morning to learn that the Ottoman Empire in Europe was a thing of the past and Russia installed at Constantinople. Since then the internal condition and the external relations of Turkey have become daily more and more grave, and Lord Salisbury, while affirming the desirability of maintaining the *status quo*, has plainly warned the Sultan that his failure to execute the reforms demanded must lead the Turkish Government to its doom. There is a reign of terror in the capital and anarchy throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. The British fleet is at Lemnos, which commands the entrance to the Dardanelles, the Russian Black Sea Fleet, having hastily taken in stores and ammunition at Odessa, is cruising along the coast adjacent to the mouth of the Bosphorus, and besides the ships of other European powers a squadron of American men-of-war is assembling in the Levant. Some spiteful and not very well informed continental journals have asserted that Russia and France have decided on a course of action which will prevent Great Britain from repeating at Constantinople the step taken at Alexandria in 1882. The observation shows a singular want of insight as to the true bearings of international policy in the Near East at the present moment. England has no selfish designs on Constantinople or on any part of European Turkey. If in the course of events, she must seek an equivalent for the aggrandisement of other Powers, she will probably obtain it much nearer to India than the Dardanelles. It is, however, idle to speculate on what may happen when something happens that has not yet happened. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. The evil case in which Turkey now so unexpectedly finds herself may well be considered by itself in its relation to Russian designs or aspirations. Even that cautious statesman, the Duke of Devonshire, has acknowledged that the Eastern Question is upon us. The press of Europe is full of it. It has come to the front with startling suddenness during the last few months. Whether this unwelcome portent is the natural outcome of the demonstrated incapacity of the Sultan and the Pashas to protect the Armenians from massacre, pillage and outrage, as the intervening Powers allege, or the action of secret societies organised in foreign capitals for the express purpose of discrediting the Sultan and hastening the dissolution of the Empire, as his apologists assert, we need not stop to inquire. When a city is in flames, the most urgent question is not who set it on fire, but to avert a general conflagration.

Dr. Dillon, who writes with some authority on the Eastern Question, in an article in the *Contemporary Review* for November, tells us without circumlocution that "Turkey is in her death agonies," a diagnosis which few will venture to put aside as altogether premature. We are more doubtful as to the absolute correctness of the learned writer's further declaration that Russia is already mistress of Constantinople and will enter into possession at her own convenience. Indeed, he goes so far as to say that the notion of Herr Josef Pownousky, the patriotic Australian, that the Triple Alliance could not only keep Russia from the Bosphorus but strip her of the Baltic provinces, and throw her back upon Asia, to work her wicked will upon India, is as chimerical as a proposal to lasso an avalanche, or to hang up the ocean on the trees to dry. To support this view of the relative strength of Russia and Germany, Dr. Dillon quotes the Census returns of both Empires to show that in 1850 Germany had a population of 35,000,000, which had increased to 49,000,000 in 1890, while the Russian population, standing at 68,000,000 in the former year, had become 120,000,000 in 1890. The Russian army is proportionately large, and is now organised on the most modern system and excellently officered. Germany, knowing exactly how the relative strength of each stands, has played her cards with great judgment and statesmanship, giving Russia and her French ally support in her enterprises out of Europe, so as to find their activities full employment elsewhere, and defer the war of revenge. In the Near and in the Far East, the Dual Alliance have Germany at their back. The success of this politic course suggests the feasibility of bringing about an understanding between Great Britain and Russia recognising and defining their respective spheres. The advantage of such an entente to both Powers, and to the general interests of peace, are so evident that it need cause no surprise that many English and Russian statesmen are favourable to it. Some tentatives, it is believed, were made by Lord Rosebery in this direction, but unhappily for some reason or other they did not meet with the success that might have been looked for. Dr. Dillon is therefore led to the conclusion that a position of vigilant isolation, supported by a mighty fleet, is that which best suits our purposes. If we join the Triple Alliance, Germany would be under a strong temptation to use the additional strength thus acquired to crush France and beat back Russia. If we joined the Dual Alliance, France and Russia would be under a similar temptation to try conclusions with the Central Powers and Italy. While we hold aloof from both, the two groups of armed Powers are so evenly balanced that neither is prepared to take the risk of provoking a collision, the consequences of which would be incalculable. But if it be the case that Lord Rosebery's efforts to bring about a *modus vivendi* with Russia in the East and the Far East met with little success, is it necessary to assume that Lord Salisbury would have no better success? The statesman who succeeded in arranging matters on a friendly basis with Count Schouvaloff while the Russian troops were encamped under the walls of Constantinople, and the British fleet was at the Isle of Princes, may see his way to a similar diplomatic accommodation in the present year of grace.

As to the feasibility of an arrangement with our great Asiatic rival on the basis of mutual respect and recognition, there is this to be said, that men who have personal knowledge of the many factors in the great problem view it with favour. An experienced publicist, who to our knowledge discussed this and cognate subjects with General Skobeloff at Constantinople in 1878, writes as follows :—"Why should not our arrangement with Russia extend from the Ægean Sea to the Yellow Sea, thus including all Asia? This was General Skobeloff's proposal in Constantinople in 1878. Taking a map, he drew a line roughly across Asia, saying, 'Let us be responsible for everything to the north of such a line; be you, English, responsible for everything to the south of it.' Well, many things have happened since then. France has got a large footing in Asia; Germany has got admission to the China markets; and these points have to be weighed. Still, there are practically only two Powers interested in controlling Asia, and Russia and England can virtually do what they will if they agree. Why should they not agree? Even in Turkey, so long as they do not prevent Austria-Hungary extending to Salonica, and Bulgaria and Greece sharing Macedonia on terms, what is to prevent the constitution of Constantinople as a 'free city,' with fifty miles of borderland on both sides the Straits? And there is no earthly reason why an agreement should not be come to to-morrow in principle as regards all the rest. Our interests are Asiatic not European. What European interests we have in Turkey are mainly either sentimental or are concerned with access to southern Russia through Turkey. For all the rest, it would be well if, from the birth of the Queen's great-grandchild and the Emperor's firstborn, there should date a new era of international politics. There is no question of the partition of Asia. It is only a question of settling how far we shall respect each other's influence. Lord Beaconsfield himself 'the arch-enemy of Russia,' who died with most of his worldly possessions invested in Russian Five per Cent., said that 'there is room enough for both,' And we commend that observation to Lord Salisbury as a starting point. If he will take up this matter at once he may, like the Tennysonian reformer, build himself and everlasting name." This appeal to the present Prime Minister to use his influence to effect a rapproachement all along the line with Russia is written by a staunch Conservative and published with entire approval by the Liberal *Chronicle*. Opinion in both political English parties is moving in this direction. The *Times* on the same day devoted a good deal of space to a laudatory review of the latest volume of the history of Anglo-Russian relations now being published by Councillor de Martin, of the Russian Foreign Office. That work shows that in the last century and in the early part of this the best understanding generally prevailed between Great Britain and Russia. The *Spectator* returns to the subject of the acquisition of Constantinople by Russia, and again urges that England should cordially acquiesce in that solution of the Turkish difficulty. The *Westminster Gazette*, on the opposite side in home politics, recommends the same course as the only means of effecting a permament solution of the Near Eastern Question and averting a general war :—"Diplomacy, based on the principle that Russia is the enemy, has not been conspicuously successful. Might not better fortune be expected if we went on the other tack, and recognised that Russia has rights in Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia as well as we have, and that in certain directions her expansion is no less a legitimate source of ambition than a commercial and political necessity? With France always hugging Russia round the neck, it may not be possible even if it were desirable to establish any very close understanding between London and St. Petersburg; but none but good results could follow from a frank recognition of the fact that for good or ill Russia and Great Britain are to all intents and purposes the Rulers of Asia, and that continual bickerings and suspicion of each other's motives in working out a natural development, can only pave the way to disturbances and bloodshed, against which the conscience of the world revolts." If Lord Salisbury can bring about a working alliance with Russia, for that is what it really means, he will, it is pretty evident, have a large measure of support from the Liberal as well as the Conservative press.

LORD WOLSELEY has been expressing his views on the Regular and Auxiliary Forces during the past few days. The new Commander-in-Chief is an apt speaker and, moreover, is fond of speaking. The Cloth-workers' Company in entertaining him to dinner, the other day, gave him such an opportunity as he would appreciate of ventilating his views on questions of military policy more freely than he might in a Head-quarters order. To make the army a fighting machine is Lord Wolseley's declared object, and in order to make it such he proposes first of all to educate the army—a process which really began when Lord Cardwell was at the War Office. Great strides, he admitted, had been made, and in the Army at the present moment, not only in the Regular Forces, but in the Militia and the Volunteers, there are now a very large proportion of the officers highly educated in their work, and as highly educated as any officers in any Army in the world. He maintained that those men, who now are in a very large number in the Army, who have passed through our military colleges, and especially those who have passed through the Staff College, and graduated there, will compare most favourably with the men who have passed through the military colleges of any other nation in the world. He believed that her Majesty possesses at the present moment a body of officers quite competent to carry out all the requirements of this country, no matter what may be the duty on which they are employed. This was all very well, but he did not go so far as to say that the Army is perfect in this respect. Nor might it ever be, but what Lord Wolseley wished military men to remember was, they must ever be on the forward movement and never halt. They must educate the men in the ranks as well as the officers. An army is always struggling to be perfect, but the army which is in a bad way, observed Lord Wolseley, is the army that halts, or even marks time on the road of progress. They could not afford in the Army any more than we can in any other profession in which the discoveries of science have entered so largely, to stop. They must go on, and progress and education must be their watchword. Finally, his lordship said that it would be his endeavour during the time he has command of her Majesty's Army to encourage education in all ranks and bring together, as Mr. Cardwell said, into one harmonious whole all the various parts of her Majesty's forces, and he hoped to improve especially that great volunteer force to which he attaches so much importance. The speech was not more pregnant than might have been expected of a post-prandial oration. But there was sufficient indication that "our only general" does mean to sleep through his term of office; nor can he, if he is to make her Majesty's Army a career for all ranks belonging to it, so that men may feel an inducement to enter it, both as private soldiers and officers, feeling sure that they shall have, upon joining it, even-handed justice meted out to them, and that men who will work hard in the Army, no matter what rank they may be in it, shall have the same opportunities and the same certainty of advancement, provided they bring to bear upon their work the ability which would raise them in other professions in life, and provided that they study their profession in the Army as they would study law, medicine, or theology. In other words, said he, the man who enters her Majesty's Army shall feel it is a career, not only honourable, but one in which he has the same opportunities for advancement and for rising as his brothers or other relations would have if they had entered any of the great professions.

IT was reported in Rangoon yesterday, on authority, that the dispute with China relative to her surrendering to France portions of Kiang-hung, in breach of the conditions of last year's Burmo-Chinese convention, has been now definitely settled. The local paper publishes a summary of the settlement. China's breach of her solemn engagement is punished by the addition to Burma of a large tract north-east of the Bhamo, the British Frontier being pushed east to the well-known "Hobday's line." Amongst the parts taken are Sima and Sadon, where much British blood was shed three years since. Along the northern frontier also territory is given by the convention to China, and re-occupied by British, the only portions China was permitted to retain being the three states of Santa, Hotha and Latha, in north-east Bhamo. The fate of Kokang is yet undecided, but no doubt it will follow the rest, and be retained by the British. This is declared to be the heaviest blow that China has received since her war experiences of last year, and is severe retribution for her treachery and pusillanimity.

SIR J. W. BONSER, the Chief Justice of Ceylon, recently organised a party at Negombo for harpooning fish on the lake by torch-light. The party are reported to have met with very fair sport, a number of grey mullet falling victims to their dexterity.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd November, 1895, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1894 of 101,059 maunds and Rs. 25,266 in the earnings.

MR. ANANTPRASAD, Judicial Officer of Radhanpur, wires to us :—Mr. Bawa Meya Pir Meya has resigned the Dewanship of this State. He proceeded to Palanpur, and thence to Ahmedabad. Mr. Ganpatrao Sakharam, Revenue Commissioner, and two contractors have disappeared.

MR. R. OLIVER, late chief officer of the s. s. Hoseinee, of the Bombay and Persia S. N. Company, has been appointed Deputy Superintendent, Preventive Service, of her Majesty's Customs, in place of Mr. D. D. Lane, resigned.

YESTERDAY, at a special meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, consideration was given to the Budget estimates for 1896-97. On the motion of Mr. T. W. Cuffe, seconded by Mr. R. H. Vincent, it was resolved to increase the salary of Mr. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer, from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,350. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla proposed, and Mr. Abdulla Dharamsi seconded, that instead of increasing the salary by Rs. 150, they should give that amount to Mr. Smith as personal allowance for conveyance hire, but the proposition did not find favour with a majority of the members, who agreed to raise the salary to Rs. 1,350, in consideration of the good work done by Mr. Smith. After the Budget discussion was finished, Dr. Cowasji and the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Bhalchandra, paid a high compliment to the Acting Commissioner on his being able to present so well-balanced a Budget.

AN Indian drought, writes the *Pioneer*, belongs to the same category as those winds which blow no one any good. The northern provinces have been suffering from a wave of heat which brought back the sultriest dog-days. Things have been still worse of late in Calcutta. The last two months have been more than usually unhealthy. There the clock of time seems, indeed, to have been put back for a hundred years, to those times when the surviving inhabitants of the "Settlement" were wont to meet on the 15th of November yearly under a huge *pipal* tree on the maidan, which was one of the countless victims of the cyclone of 1864, and congratulate each other on having lived through the rainy season. And now the unhappy capital is threatened in a still tenderer portion of its highly artificial organism. Owing to the unprecedentedly low level of the Hooghly ships of any considerable burthen find the greatest difficulty in ascending that dangerous river, even on the flood tide. Experts aver that worse is yet to come and that, in the absence of heavy and continuous rainfall up-coutry, vessels drawing more than 22 feet will be unable to cross the deadly shoals that lurk between the Damudar and the Rupnarain. It may thus become necessary for such craft to discharge at Diamond Harbour, where, in days when steam was unknown, Indiamen of more than 300 tons were forced to tarry. The Port Commissioners would do well to concert measures for removing this inconvenience. It is strange but true that they do not possess a dredger capable of anything beyond scraping the river bed fitfully alongside the jetties and in the Docks. Anyone who has passed the Suez Canal must have observed the power of the dredgers of the latest type. The "James and Mary" and other sands which have engulfed so many gallant ships would lose their terrors if attacked by a machine of such calibre. This drought, however, serves only to accentuate the unsuitability of Calcutta as a port of entry for vessels of the tonnage demanded by modern conditions. Nothing less drastic perhaps will serve than doubling the existing accommodation at the Kidderpore docks and connecting them with the Mutlah by a ship canal.

THE result of the elections in eleven States, on Nov. 5, was a great victory for the Republicans, who have carried all the doubtful States with sweeping majorities, held their own with increased strength in the Republican States, and materially reduced the Democratic majority in the States where the ascendency of that party was generally regarded as certain. In New York the Republican majority for State officers is 89,000, and they have elected nearly four-fifths of the State Senate, and more than two-thirds of the Assembly. Maryland, generally a Democratic State, has elected a Republican Governor and Legislature, and there has been a similar result in Kentucky. In New Jersey the probabilities were thought to be in favour of the Democrats, but the Republicans have won with large majorities. In New York City the Tammany party, who were routed last year, have regained their ascendancy. The *Times'* correspondent says it is the German vote which has given Tammany the victory; the *Standard's* correspondent attributes the party's success, to some extent, to the preference of the liquor interest to pay black-mail to the police rather than submit to a law the enforcement of which is unpleasant to them.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RISING AGAINST THE TURKS IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.

Advices from Crete state that fighting has taken place near Canea, and that the insurgents defeated the Turks, who lost forty killed and wounded.

THE SITUATION IN ASIA MINOR.

The situation in Asia Minor is improving.

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

The Ambassadors of the Powers here believe that a Conference will be indispensable in order to settle Turkish affairs. Meanwhile they are in favour of deferring further action beyond doubling the guardships of the Embassies, to which, however, the Porte still objects.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY TO JAPAN.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Chinese are negotiating with the German and British Syndicate for a loan to pay the next instalment of the Japanese indemnity.

THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD.

Great Britain has proposed to the Brazilian Government to arbitrate regarding the possession of the Island of Trinidad.

RUSSIA AND COREA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.

The *Novœ Vremya* states that Japan recognises the unconditional right of Russia to keep Corea and Manchuria within the sphere of her influence.

CHOLERAIC DISEASE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.

A choleraic disease has broken out here. Fourteen cases have been reported, and seven deaths have occurred in three days.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, Nov. 25.

Five thousand more troops sailed for Cuba yesterday.

H. E. THE VICEROY IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KAKANKOTE, Nov. 25.

At noon, to-day, the Viceroy and Lady Elgin, the Hon'ble Miss Bruce, the Dewan, and a very large party drove to the elephant khedda, about half-a mile from camp, to witness a drive.

The Shamingar Khedda Superintendent, assisted by Mr. Ryan, Forest Officer, from Wynaad, conducted the operations. The drive commenced exactly at 12 o'clock. About four hundred watchmen surrounded the trench, and made unearthly noise with fog-horns, bamboo clappers, and trumpets. Gun cotton rockets, were let off frequently, and guns fired whenever the elephants inclined to leave the lines or break back. All was eagerness and excitement for a long time. The herd approached [redacted] platform round the stockade, and looked at the captured brutes. There are three young tuskers, four cows, and two calves. To look at them knocking about each other, and rushing up to the barricades of the stockade, was very exciting. Branches of the trees planted in the stockade to conceal the nakedness of the timbering trampled down in no time. Altogether the drive was very successful. The Viceregal party left the kheddah at 2 o'clock, and returned to the camp.

In the afternoon the party drove to the Observation Hill, whence they had good view of the surrounding country, and returned to camp at 6-30.

Khubber is received of a rogue elephant that has been tracked about six miles away. Lord Fincastle, with Mr. Theobold, the State shikari, will go after him on Wednesday. The herd of elephants expected from the Coorg side last evening was seen again to-day, and immediately after operations at the stockade a party of four went out a few miles to see if they were on the line, but returned disappointed. The tying up operations will take place to-morrow morning.

SURRENDER OF GUNS BY THE CHIN TRIBES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 25.

An official press note says that one thousand guns have been surrendered this season in the Chin Hills. The Chiefs of the Yahow tribe rendered good assistance in the disarmament.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR'S BANDMASTER.

POONA, Nov. 25.

Herr Ignaz Zimmer, his Excellency the Governor's bandmaster, died suddenly, early this morning, at his residence at Ganeshkhind. Deceased was very popular amongst Europeans as well as Natives. He was bandmaster for nearly twenty-three years. The funeral took place in the evening. A good number attended, amongst them being Captain Walton and Dr. Martin. Lady Sandhurst and the Government House Staff sent wreaths.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 24.

At a special general meeting at the Union Club, to-night, twenty delegates to the forthcoming Social Conference were elected. A proposal not to send delegates was over-ruled by the president without being put to the vote.

MIRAJ, Nov. 25.

A public meeting was held at Kurundwad, in the temple of Ambabai, for electing delegates to the National Congress. It was largely attended, several speeches were made. Five delegates were duly elected, and it was resolved to leave the question of lending the Congress pandal to the Social Conference to be decided by the Congress. Three cheers were given for the Queen-Empress.

RADHANPUR NEWS.

RADHANPUR, Nov. 25.

A correspondent wires:—His Highness the Nawab Saheb shows gradual improvement under skilled medical treatment.

The Revenue Commissioner, who disappeared on Friday, was defendant in a suit by the Gondal Durbar against him for Rs. 3,100. It is pending in the Civil Court here.

Colonel Jackson, Political Superintendent of Palanpur, is expected to-morrow.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 24.

10 p.m.	78·1

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	82·8
2 p.m.	88·3
[illegible]	82·9

NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE WOMAN WHO DID.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The topic of the week has been "The Woman Who Did"—or rather the woman who wanted to do and failed because her relatives kidnapped her and locked her up. It is always said that Britain is a free country, but people want to know where the freedom comes in if anyone with a fad—and we all are more or less faddists nowadays—may, in the twinkling of a specialist's eye, if that fad be nasty or specially obnoxious to our next of kin, be certified insane and seized, bound, and committed on an urgency order to a lunatic asylum. This is what happened in the sensational case of Miss Edith Lanchester, which is at this moment arresting public attention.

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A stranger story than this of the new woman up to date has seldom been told. There have been notable examples of "Women Who Did," but they were mostly persons to whom in carrying out their heart's passion no other line of action was open. Also they were mature women of the world who had had time to test the cost of sacrificing themselves to conventional respectability. But this latest woman martyr to the cause of freedom from matrimonial shackles has acted on her convictions without obligation of any kind, and uncontrolled by any motives of expediency. From her own inner consciousness, without sitting at the feet of Mr. Grant Allen, the preacher of the gospel of free love in England, she evolved the same doctrine as his of the absolute futility and even viciousness of the marriage laws, and regardless of her betrothed's willingness to go through the legal formalities which would tie him to her for life, she declared herself bound in conscience to follow the example of other "women who did."

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Such convictions and conscientious scruples in a young woman of twenty-four are, to say the least, remarkable—so remarkable that her father, an architect of respectable position, her mother, and her brothers thought them indicative of dementia. But according to report of such trustworthy persons, as lunacy commissioners, lady teachers of the "Maria Grey Training College," where Miss Edith Lanchester was for some little time on the staff, and independent witnesses, there is no insanity in the case. Miss Edith Lanchester is sound and healthy in mind, though her ideals in such matters as love and and marriage are not as other women's.

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Outwardly, however, Miss Edith Lanchester, except for her cropped curls, is of the type of the womanly woman—what the Scotch call bonny—a soft, fresh, sweet, young face with rich colour and sparkling eyes. Clever and well educated—she matriculated at London University, and was specially distinguished at the Birkbeck Institute in Botany and Zoology,—Miss Lanchester has been for five or six years self-supporting and independent of her family. It was only when she proclaimed her intention openly of setting up housekeeping on the unconventional lines of Mr. Grant Allen's heroine that her people interested themselves in her affairs, and as she would not listen to reason, as they saw it, they called in Dr. Blandford, a specialist in mental diseases, who having cross-questioned her on her motives and intentions, and not getting answers that squared with his views, certified her insane, on an urgency order, to save her from what he thought Social Suicide. Then a cab, which was in attendance, was called, Mr. Lanchester and his three sons hustled and dragged their victim in, tying her hands with cord when she made an effort to escape, and handed her over to the care of the Medical Superintendent of a private lunatic asylum at Rochampton.

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We may think what we like of the young girl's folly, and excuse her family's action on plea of the urgent necessity for stopping it at any cost; but the law that allows a person to be put away on a single doctor's certificate for ever so short a time is a dangerous infringement of personal rights which should not be tolerated any longer. Her case to-day might be ours to-morrow if we ventured to transgress the laws of fitness laid down by a narrower and less progressive generation. If Miss Lanchester had not been to a certain extent a public character—she was a prominent member of the Social Democratic Federation; if she had not friends on the loud-voiced radical papers; if she had not had a lover so devoted to her, she might still be wearing out her heart and mind in confinement at Rochampton.

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As it was, the Social Democratic Federation and the Legitimation Society, as well as private sympathisers, took the case up. Mr. John Burns, M.P., for Battersea, where she resided, also bestirred himself for the release of the young lady who had worked so vigourously against him at the General Election, with the result that the Lunacy Commissioners were called on to act. They proceeded to the Asylum, saw that the whole thing was a trick carried out in the name of the law, and Miss Lanchester was at once given her liberty, and returned to London with her lover, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. John Burns, M.P.

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Whether any action will be taken against Miss Lanchester's relatives and the doctor who certified her dangerously insane on such very inadequate grounds, is not known. There is fair motive for it, and fair reason to suppose it should be successful. Of late years there has been a decided stand made against any interference with the liberty of the subject, even when the subject is a woman, as in the Jackson case. But as long as the marriage laws are, as they are, one-sided—as long as the married mother's rights over her little children are so ignored that she who has gone through so much for them has in reality no real title to their possession, so long will there be women in revolt against legal marriage which binds wives and leaves husbands comparatively independent; so long will there be girls like Miss Lanchester, who object to being included amongst a husband's belongings as a chattel—who prefer to depend on the uncertain quantity of a man's affection, and when it fails be free.

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The *Daily Chronicle* is amusing at the expense of mothers, in discussing Professor Sully's paper in the *Fortnightly Review* on the study of infant mind development. "Mothers," it says, "are too much disposed to considering babies as objects of personal rather than scientific interest to give themselves to the rather dry and wearing work of making an inventory of the several modes of infantile sense-capacity and the alterations in these from day to day. They do not stop with Locke to fix the date at which such and such an innate idea manifests itself. The infant's body is weighed and measured at intervals, but no mother believes that the treasure's brain centres are in "a pitiable state of undevelopment," or worries herself about its analogies to the lower orders of creation. "The new-born infant," to quote the professor, "is able, just like the ape, to suspend his whole weight by grasping a small horizontal rod," but the average mother would prefer to accept such a statement on the doctor's word to the most cogent demonstrations.

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"The more one considers the matter," continues the *Daily Chronicle* reviewer, "the more evident it is that Professor Sully has made out his case against the mother. She rules herself out of the whole sphere of psychological and biological research by her incapacity to consider a baby as part of a process, to view it in relation to other organisms, or, with any honesty, to other babies. The distinguished philosopher who begins his book on the human mind by considering babies in the whelk stage of consciousness is nothing to her. The professor's baby may have a whelk mind—hers has nothing of the kind. . . . Again, is there a single instance in which Sir John Lubbock's theory on the many existing intellectual and moral resemblances between the lowest existing races of mankind and children, has been fortified by a mother's experience?

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So to carry out his investigations the professor is obliged to fall back on man—"coarser-fibred man," as he calls him. Happy father! the *D.C.* reviewer ejaculates in envy—"Henceforth he need never know an idle hour. As the recording demon of the nursery he must register the taste test on the babies—dropping solutions of acids, bitters, etc., if we understand aright, on the infant tongue and closely observing the consequences. Then the book for the colour tests must be rigidly kept, and on no account must the epoch of the first squint be slurred over. Perhaps the horizontal bar and the trapeze had better not be done too soon in the presence of the nurse." And so on.

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Evidently the molly-coddle papa, who rivals mamma in the worship of "ums precious," is an unknown quantity to the professor or the *Daily Chronicle* reviewer. But he exists very generally, and his rabid devotion in private is all the more intense, because it is stifled before outsiders or any-one but his own womenkind. Stories of him come out, however, through private sources—walking the floor nightly with his spoilt pet, warming its goodies, as the study of nursery philology teaches him to call its bottle, and altogether shewing as much aptitude for acting "the great Silly" as any mother. Far be it from a woman to sneer at a man for going shares with his wife in the rearing of their joint stock babies. But the professor may leave him out of his calculations for scientific aid, and trust his young brother in preference for any experiments with the infant on the horizontal bar, or in testing its taste with acids.

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The Yellow Book is always a surprise, it has had in its short career so many changes. This quarter it has entirely cast off the old man, that is Aubrey Beardsleyism, and all its grotesque works and pomps, and came out as the organ of exponent of the School that used to be called Newlyn. One must acknowledge that its art is decidedly more fetching and popular in this number. There is a charming study of a girl, named "Jonquil," by Mrs. Stanhope Forbes, and many other pretty things. But is it that one gets over-critical with too many literary treats, or is the letter press not quite as piquant, as smart, as original as it used to be? There is certainly a delightful little study of womanly caprices, entitled "The Queen's Pleasure," by Henry Harland; there are exquisitely droll if a wee bit irreverent "Stories Toto told me," by Baron Corvo, which describe the saints and angels and the celestial establishment from a poor Italian's simple, rather sordid point of view. And there is a fanciful, pathetic sketch of a young poet's menage by Richard Le Gallienne. "A Seventh Story Heaven," he calls it. "Our Paradises," he says prettily, "are always cheap enough; it is our hells that are expensive."

THE MILITARY REVOLT IN GOA.

THE SURRENDER OF PRISONERS AND ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 23.

It is intelligible, nay, it was expedient, that the prisoners caught at Mapuça on the 14th October, and those at Sanquelim, should no longer be detained by the revolters at Nanuz. Their presence in the midst of the mutineers was a source of burden and anxiety. They needed to be well fed, which required money, and well guarded, which occupied a number of revolters who otherwise might be employed in resisting the Government troops. What is more surprising is that the Ranes should have permitted the deserters to carry away arms and hand them over to the Government if they intended to offer any resistance. This doubtful point requires elucidation which must come from Satary, and till then judgment must be suspended whether the revolt has completely collapsed, or the arms accoutrements, etc., handed over by the deserters were rather an encumbrance which have been got rid of. Some days must pass before the incident can be explained. A small detachment of soldiers was sent to Bardez to arrest the Viscount of Bardez, whose residences are at Mapuça and Camorlim. The force marched to the latter village, and found that the Viscount had already left the house. The soldiers caught hold of four rifles, and a negress, who was guarding the house, and brought them to Pangim. The Viscount appears to have crossed the British frontier, and is at present beyond the reach of his captors. It is reported that the charge brought against him is that he advised the deserters not to go to Africa, at the time when the Government sent a deputation to Sanquelim, and also to Mapuça. It is quite possible that the deputation, of which the Viscount of Bardez was a member, might have promised that they would obtain the deserters pardon and exemption from service in Africa. The Viscount of Bardez would have been the first to meet the present charge under ordinary judicial proceedings, if the suspension of civil rights had not deprived him of a lawful defence. But it is not to be expected he will take his chance under a Military War Council, which comes embued with a determined prejudice against the natives of the country. Another detachment was sent to Verna, Salsette, to arrest the Rev. Alvares, who must have made himself scarce after the bitter experience of two nights' detention in a dirty den at Pangim. The force returned without their captive. Surprise is expressed that his Royal Highness Prince Don Affonso has not received visits from a single individual. The Municipal Corporations, and other leaders of the native community were anxious to pay their respects to his Royal Highness; but the announcement in the *Boletim Official* that the reception of the visits of deputations will be fixed hereafter, goes to show that attempts are being made to keep his Highness a complete stranger to what passes around him. It appears that the Prince is hemmed round by official vigilance, and he hardly hears what the other side has to say. If the object of the Prince was simply to put down the rebellion, his isolation would have been excusable. But there are graver complications that require patient hearing, not only through official channels, but from private individuals who are interested in the matter; and it would therefore be to the advantage of the Prince, of the Government, and of the people that his Highness should have free intercourse with all, that he may judge for himself who is to be blamed and praised in the matter. Captain Gomes da Costa has taken command of the native troops as Commander-in-Chief of the native force, and proceeded to Jua this evening with a detachment, which will be followed by the remaining native troops. It has been decided that the European troops are to proceed to Satary to-morrow after divine service, and operations will be commenced forthwith.

WHOLESALE THEFT OF OPIUM.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF THIEVES.

Mr. Rustam Pestanji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs, has after patient waiting, and with commendable zeal and energy, succeeded in detecting an important case of theft of opium from the Colaba Railway goods station. It appears that the Customs authorities often received complaints from opium merchants to the effect that the opium they imported into Bombay from Malwa was stolen from the railway waggons, either at that place or at Bombay. The complaints had grown frequent during the last three months, and the matter was reported to the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who promptly instituted enquiries but the result was far from satisfactory, as a reply was received to the effect that no theft was committed from the waggons in Bombay. Mr. Campbell, the Collector of Customs, therefore, specially deputed his energetic assistant, Mr. Rustam, to unravel the mystery, and after working zealously for some time he has succeeded in tracing the perpetrators of the offence and bringing them before the Court of Justice. The ingenious way in which Mr Rustam worked to unfathom the mystery would not discredit a trained detective officer, and in bringing the culprits to book he has earned the gratitude of many merchants. After getting a certain clue, he, with the assistance of Inspector Maneckshah, of the Railway Police, Police Inspectors Good and Wilson, and Mr. Ballantine, of the Preventive Service, arrested a railway peon, and on searching him, they found upon his person opium, worth Rs. 400. On further enquiries, Mr. Rustam arrested two other railway peons on duty at the good station, and also a railway muccadum, from whose house opium, worth Rs. 200, was recovered. In all opium, worth Rs. 1,300, has been seized. It is alleged that the muccadum in connivance with the peons, opened the railway waggons by means of duplicate keys, and after stealing opium from the chests, they again locked and sealed the waggons. All the accused will be placed to-day (Tuesday) before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Government of India have finally approved of the re-distribution of troops to provide for the Punjab Native Infantry battalions withdrawn from the Bengal Command to meet the garrisoning of Chitral and the Malakhand. Three battalions of Madras Infantry will be withdrawn from the Madras Command to garrison Barrackpore, Raipur and Sambalpur, Kampti and Setabaldi. The two Bombay Infantry battalions displaced respectively from Raipur and Sambalpur and from Kampti and Setabaldi will be moved to Jubbulpore and Saugor, and the three Bengal Infantry battalions displaced from Barrackpore, Jubbalpore and Saugor will garrison Jhansi, Nowgong and Cawnpore.

Those intrepid Central Asian travellers, Mr. and Mrs. Littledale, with their relative, Mr. Fletcher, reached Srinagar last week, after a year's sojourn in Tibet. They left England on the 9th November 1894 and got to Srinagar on the 16th of the current month. The journey into Kashmir at this late season must have been a very trying, not to say dangerous one. Their caravan on leaving Russian territory consisted of some 250 animals; they arrived in Kashmir with four horses and ten mules. The intense cold of the lofty regions through which they had to pass swept away the whole of their donkey transport, and the loads carried by the donkeys had necessarily to be abandoned. In this way many valuable trophies have perished. Mr. and Mrs. Littledale got within two marches of Lhassa, but were not permitted to enter the sacred city. We feel sure that we are speaking in the name of the Indian public in congratulating them upon their safe return.

It will be interesting to sportsmen to know that Mr. Littledale is said to speak enthusiastically of the Mannlicher rifle, after an exhaustive trial of its powers upon the big game of Central Asia. The Mannlicher is, we believe, a 2·65 bore rifle, that is to say appreciably smaller than the average rook rifle, with a magazine holding 5 cartridges. It has not yet been manufactured except as a military rifle, but would no doubt easily admit of being modified for sporting purposes. The cartridges for use with it were supplied by Schwarte and Hammer of Leadenhall Street, the powder used being the Troisdorf, which has recently been adopted by the Roumanian Government. Thus loaded the destructive powers of the rifle on game are reported to be something extraordinary, and as no animals take more stopping than the big sheep of the Asian highlands one may infer that Mr. Littledale's experiences will be considered conclusive. And of course for all hill sport, where long shots are the rule, and the judging of distance is peculiarly difficult, the range and flat trajectory of the small-bore, given the requisite killing power, make it a vastly superior weapon to the Express. The rifle may hold its own in the jungles; but its day as the sporting weapon *par excellence* is already over. The leading London gunmakers are beginning to look upon an order for a new Express as a rarity; while orders for the ·303 come in upon them much faster than they can be dealt with. But even the ·303 is apparently to be found unnecessarily large, and the day may be coming when to suit their customers they will have to "go one smaller."

A Committee will assemble in Calcutta in January to revise the present Army cholera rules. The Committee will be composed of the Quartermaster-General in India, the Principal Medical Officer with Her Majesty's Forces in India, and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, associated with Mr. Hankin.

A correspondent at Alexandria states that, as a consequence of the newly arranged service, the local office of the P. and O. has been closed, and the Company's business has been transferred to Messrs. Haselden and Co. Alexandria thus ceases to be a port of call, and a connection that has lasted for nearly half a century is severed. It is hoped, however, that the complete abandonment of Alexandria is not contemplated.

The Government of India have approved of a Committee assembling in Calcutta in January next to revise the present cholera rules for the forces. The Committee will be composed of the Quartermaster-General in India, the Principal Medical Officer H. M. Forces in India, and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, associated with Mr. Hankin, the Bacteriologist.

Much indignation is felt among all classes in the Dun at the unaccountable treatment of Major Leslie Rogers by the Raja of Nahan. Mr. Rogers has been the Superintendent of His Highness's property in the district for nine years, and is also Commandant of the local Volunteer Corps. The Raja of Nahan has suddenly, dismissed him, regardless of his conditions of service, and has threatened to forcibly eject him from Kowlagarh on the 28th instant. Major Rogers has already applied to Government for intervention, which it is hoped will be promptly accorded.

It has been decided that the first Champion Polo Tournament for all India shall be held at Lucknow during the Civil Service Cup week next February. In the following month a meeting of the Indian Polo Association will take place at Umballa when the question of making the Tournament a permanent one will be discussed and a final decision on the point be pronounced. The Association will then have the experience gained at Lucknow to guide them.

According to latest accounts from Kashmir, the new cart-road between Baramula, the present tonga terminus, and Srinagar, will probably be open some time before the end of the next summer season. Its construction hitherto has rather dragged; but now, under the vigorous direction of Messrs. Spedding and Co., the Contractors whose name will ever be associated with the rapid construction of the great military road between Srinagar and Gilgit, the work is being pushed on and is in a fair way towards accomplishment. As soon as the road is finished tongas will run right through from Rawalpindi to the Kashmir capital, making the journey in two days and a half—an abridgment which will be a distinct boon to visitors on short leave and anxious to make the most of it.

The coronation of the Czar and Czarina is to take place at Moscow in May next, and the fetes in connection with the function will extend over about ten days (says the *World*). The Prince and Princess of Wales have been expressly invited to attend the coronation, which is to be a ceremony of surpassing splendour, the arrangements being very much the same as when the Emperor Alexander II. was crowned in 1856, and the late lord Granville was the representative of the Court of St. James's, his uncle, the late Duke of Devonshire, having filled that office at the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas. If the Prince and Princess of Wales are unable to go to Russia (and it might be very inconvenient for them to leave England in May), then the Duke of York will represent the Queen, and he may very likely be accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg. Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia are to represent Germany; the Archduke Charles Louis and the Archduchess Marie Theresa will probably go from Vienna; and Italy will send the Duke and Duchess of Aosta. The King and Queen of Denmark, the King and Queen of the Hellenes, the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, and other relatives of the Imperial family, will be present.

The London correspondents of the provincial papers, as usual, claim to be well-informed about the latest Royal engagement. One of them learns, on "very excellent authority," that: "The marriage between Prince Charles of Denmark and Princess Maud of Wales was arranged by the young people themselves without any preliminary reference to, and, indeed, without the knowledge of, their parents. It took the families completely by surprise. In the first instance, too, some confusion would seem to have arisen, inasmuch as it was thought by the Queen that it was Prince Christian, the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, and not the second son, who was to wed her granddaughter. Very recently the rumour was current that Prince Charles was engaged to the young Queen of Holland, and this may have been the origin of the blunder."

According to the London correspondent of the Manchester *Evening News* the Princess Maud also has a passion for ivory. This somewhat rare and costly hobby has been ridden by her to such purpose that it would be no misuse of words to speak of her collection as a museum. The specimens most prized are full-size tusks of elephants shot in India by her father and by the Duke of Connaught. Not long since the Emperor of Russia sent to his cousin some wild boar tusks taken from animals shot by himself. The Princess has a large number of tusks and teeth of other animals, mostly the gifts of the hunters of her family and of her large circle of acquaintances, and amongst these walruses and lions, sharks and seals, alligators and sword-fishes are amply represented.

The Princess Maud of Wales is prominently paragraphed in the *Realm*. She has always had a passion for travelling incognita, and getting rid of royal state. She spent two or three weeks once in a country house, introduced as a new-comer by a chaperon whose position was sufficient guarantee. Despite the fact that she was manifestly rather among the guests than of them, she had all the men of the party at her feet. With great good humour, yet with gentle dignity, she discouraged their advances, and it was not until after she was safe home again that the identity of the truant Princess was disclosed. A name frequently adopted by her under such circumstances is Miss Mills, and her governess, now an elderly lady residing in the West of England, still occasionally receives from her a brief, unceremonious visit. The Princess is an enthusiast on the wheel. Her first machine was a rear-steering tricycle, with a clutch action, and her coat-of-arms was put on the seat rail. But that was in the old days, when she was still in her teens; and, nowadays, the Princess uses a "bike" of the smartest and newest pattern. The Princess is also a clever photographer. She has sometimes used a half-plate camera on a tripod stand, but she is as fond of the snap-shot camera as her eldest sister.

Sanguine youth hoping for fortunes at the Bar may sometimes do well to contemplate the other possibility. Some rather grim illustrations of this were given by the speaker at a meeting of the Bar Benevolent Association. "One case was that of the widow of a Queen's Counsel, whose only income was £2 a month sent by her son. In another, efficient relief was given to a Chancery barrister, who had two young children, and was forbidden by his physician to engage in any brain work for two years. A third applicant was a counsel of thirty years' standing who had long himself been an annual subscriber, and to whom, on his being laid up by an attack of paralysis, adequate temporary assistance was granted. A fourth case was that of a Q.C. of over seventy, who with a family of five young children, had only an income of £80 a year; and in a fifth, a grant of £100 had been made to the widow of a well-known barrister, who only had about £90 a year, and was of advanced years." Thus (as the *Westminster Gazette* points out) you may be a leading advocate with £15,000 a year, or a judge with £5,000, but then, also, you may be a Q.C., and find yourself at seventy with £80 a year, or even a "well-known barrister," and leave your widow with only £90 a year.

Tardy honour has been done to General Donop who led the famous charge against the English cavalry at Waterloo. The French Minister of War has ordered that his name shall be inscribed on one of the vacant spaces on the Arc de Triomphe. The reason this has never been done hitherto is rather a curious one. There is a rule that no warrior's name shall be thus commemorated unless he has been killed in action. Was General Donop killed in action? That was the question. That he was never seen alive after the day of Waterloo is certain, but his son in vain had a search made for his body, and the General did not figure either in the list of killed or of those taken prisoners. Victor Hugo at one time was anxious to have the name of his father placed on the Arc de Triomphe, but this was refused as he had not been killed in battle, and the poet dedicated one of his works to "My father, General Hugo, not inscribed on the Arc de Triomphe." At present there are only two places left for inscriptions, and it is quite possible that they will never be filled up, as only the names of Napoleon's generals are considered eligible. The Arc de Triomphe, begun in 1806, was intended to commemorate the glories of the Empire. It is true that it was not finished until 1856, and that in the meantime Louis XVIII. had decreed, in 1823, that it should commemorote the campaign of the Pyrenees, in his own reign, but Louis Philippe, who did so much for the restoration of the Imperial House, reverted to the original intention of the founder.

An amusing incident occurred in the hearing of a collision case in the Admiralty Court, before Sir Francis Jeune and Trinity House Assessors. A typical old salt, with only one eye, got along quite satisfactorily with his examination-in-chief, but was rather non-plussed when the opposing counsel began to cast some doubts upon his evidence. The old tar got over the first three or four questions safely, but his wrath rose as the cross-examination proceeded. At length he could restrain the full gale of his indignation no longer, and, buttoning his jacket tightly, he leaned over the rails of the witness-box and cried, "I beg your pardon, but who might you be, mister?" The Court roared with laughter, in which the President and Assessors heartily joined. The counsel replied, "Oh, I am against you." At this admission the sailor seemed much relieved, and remarked, "Oh, I see. Now I know my bearings, and must steer accordingly."

For a long time we have heard little or nothing here of Louise Michel. Some people have been asking if she was still alive, and with an air of indifference. Paris forgets its celebrities quickly when it can no longer see them. We have, however, had some news of the "Red Virgin" recently. It appears that she is as sprightly and energetic as ever, and but for her white hair would look no older than she did years ago. Time has calmed her down a good deal since the day when I saw her with a black flag heading a gang of roughs who soon afterwards helped themselves to the contents of the bakers' shops on the Boulevard St. Germain; but her ideas remain much the same. According to the correspondent of a Paris paper who discovered her, not without difficulty, in very poor quarters in the outskirts of London, Mlle. Michel's latest scheme is to raise money for setting up what she terms an "International Inn." It is really to be an asylum where unfortunate people of all countries, compelled to quit their native land, will be taken in and cared for. London is to have the honour of receiving all these distinguished but unfortunate foreigners, for Mlle. Michel declares the English soil to be the most hospitable in the world. She is about to leave England for America where she will deliver a series of lectures in order to raise money for her "International Inn." She has found a Barnum who will take her round and relieve her of all financial responsibility.

A most tragic incident in connection with the Dean case occurred at North Shore, Sydney, on 23rd October, when Mrs. Eliza Adye committed suicide, rather than attend as a witness on behalf of Dean at his trial. Mrs. Adye was one of the most important witnesses for the defence called before the Royal Commission. With her husband and daughter she kept a shop in Mellor-street, near Dean's house, and Dean was on intimate terms with them. Her statements were thought to be of such importance that she was subjected to such an exceedingly severe cross-examination by Sir Julian Salomons that she was completely overcome at the time. Since passing through that ordeal she has been quite unnerved, and has stated that she would do anything rather than be subjected to a repetition of the torture she then underwent. All her apprehension was revived when she received a subpœna from Mr. Gorrick, Dean's solicitor, to attend the court to give evidence on behalf of Dean. She was last seen at 5 o'clock in the morning, when Miss Adye left for an hour to get some newspapers, and on again entering the house found it empty, and her mother missing. Her body was subsequently discovered in a well near the house, life being quite extinct. The woman left a note on a table in her room addressed to her husband, containing the words, "Goodbye, my darling husband." Mr. Adye was terribly affected when the news was conveyed to him, as he and his wife lived on most affectionate terms, and the day was the twenty-third anniversary of their marriage.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

We learn that this well-known Club is busy rehearsing an opera burlesque, written by the author of "Jehangier." The dramatis personæ are taken from the period of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The success which attended Mr. Wise's impersonation of the Begum Kit Kit fully justifies the stage manager in casting him for the role of Queen Elizabeth, and he will be most ably supported by Mr. Reed as Lord Burleigh. Messrs. Brooks and Bice, who have good voices, and are finished actors, will represent Sir Walter Raleigh and the Earl of Leicester. The chief ladies of the Court are in the able hands of Miss Whyte, who so fascinated the Bombay public as Noor Mahal, Miss Howard Smith, and Miss Dwyer, while Mrs. Sweeney's charming voice will be heard in several songs. One needs to look up his history to remember all the other personages of the Court, in addition to which there are the villagers, beef-eaters, Admiral Drake's charming sailor lads, and last but not least, the Queen's Jester. The first scene represents the Thames at Richmond, and the second is the Court at Windsor. The Club is to be congratulated on procuring the services of the Royal Irish String Band, under the able conductorship of Mr. Henderson. The opera will be produced on the 17th and 18th December, at the Novelty Theatre. The piece is to be staged in a more lavish style than anything that has yet been offered for the delectation of the Bombay public, and the Orpheans should receive the warmest thanks of all theatre-goers for enlivening us during the festive season of the year.

FIRE AT THE HAINES ROAD.

About one o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a chawl near the Sankli Tank, Haines Road, belonging to one Moolji Anandji, a Bathia, who resides at Holi Chuckla, Fort. It was a one-storeyed building, and was divided into twenty small compartments by partition walls, which were made of bamboos and other inflammable materials. The rooms were occupied by low class Hindus, all of whom are rendered homeless by the entire destruction of the chawl. It had a tiled roof, but a frontage with cadjan roof was erected lengthwise for protection from rains. Under this frontage some of the occupants used to keep their fire-places. A quantity of grass lying before a buffalo, that was tied in front of a middle compartment under the frontage, was suddenly ignited, either by careless bidee smoking, or by a spark from a fire-place, and set fire to the cadjan roof. An alarm was raised by one of the tenants, and the fire brigade stations were at once communicated with, but before the Byculla steamer arrived, the flames spread through the whole of the roof, and brought it down in about twenty minutes. The flames were rapidly carried through each compartment by the partition walls, and the whole chawl, except the four walls, was soon demolished. The Byculla and Chinchpoogly steamers were located at each end of the building, and they played on the flames, which were soon put out. All the tenants managed to leave their rooms in time, but their property was destroyed. One she-goat left inside was burned to death, while a buffalo was very badly burnt. The damage done to the building and to the property of the tenants was estimated at Rs. 1,500. Steamers from Pydhownie, Gowalia Tank, and Fort also went to the fire, but they were not used. The land on which the building stood belongs to Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit.

PANIC AT DAMAUN.

A correspondent, writing from Damaun on Saturday, says:—There was a panic among the citizens of this place since early morning in consequence of a rumour afloat, that a compulsory enlistment of able-bodied persons for service during the war at Mozambique was contemplated by the Damaun Government. About two thousand persons left Damaun to seek refuge in Kunta, a place in the British territory, about three miles from the Province and several hundreds, principally Mahomedans, closed their houses, and kept themselves in hiding. There was great consternation prevailing through both the parts of Damaun, and a large number of persons were evidently preparing to leave the place, when the news of the panic was communicated to the Government House. At 11 a.m., his Excellency the Governor of Damaun, accompanied by the Acting Secretary, Senhor J. F. Careiro (the permanent Secretary having gone to Goa only the day before yesterday in response to an order from the Goa Government), the Government Translator and Interpretor, Mr. Yeshwantrao Nathoba Chaubal, Colonel Luis Cameiro, Dr. Narayen Raghunath Satpate, and a "few soldats," walked in through the town assuring the people that no such order had been received from Goa or Lisbon, and that their fears were groundless and imaginary, but that it was entirely optional for any person to accept service and proceed to Mozambique. This assurance was an hour after repeated by the public crier, et every street and corner (accompanied by the beating of a drum), under the superintendence of a Government official. Quiet was soon restored. Great praise is, however, due to the Governor, the Acting Secretary, and Government Translator and Interpreter for the prompt measures adopted by them to restore tranquility among the panic-stricken inhabitants, for if the rumour had not been authoritatively contradicted with the utmost speed, the result would have been disastrous.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar in the chair. There were also present: Mr. R. H. Vincent; Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram and Abdulla Dharamsi; Drs. Kawasji Hormusji and A. G. Viegas; and Messrs. Harkisondass Narotamdass and Ebrahim Rahimtulla.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Committee proceeded with the consideration of the budget estimates of expenditure of the Health Department for the year 1896-97, which was passed at Rs. 11,79,147 for the general supervision and conservancy. Expenditure for market and slaughter-houses was passed at Rs. 1,55,464; registration of births and deaths at Rs. 22,122; cemeteries at Rs. 8,128; laboratory at Rs. 660; Mahalaxmi dhobiwada at Rs. 34,386; infectious diseases at Rs. 6,494; milch cattle, stables, and rooms at Rs. 10,238; tank conservancy at Rs. 6,144; and Rostomji Jamshedji dharamsala at Rs. 374—total Health Department at Rs. 14,30,441.

SPECIAL DRAINAGE ENGINEER.

The salary of Mr. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer, was put down in the budget at Rs. 1,350. At present Mr. Smith's salary is Rs. 1,200, but an increase of Rs. 150 was suggested. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla proposed that instead of giving any increase in the salary to Mr. Smith, they should grant him a personal allowance of Rs. 100 per month, which would cover conveyance hire, which Mr. Smith had submitted for in his application.

Mr. Dharamsi seconded the proposition.

Mr. Cuffe said that Mr. Smith had done excellent work as drainage engineer, and it behoved them to grant him the salary put down in the budget by way of giving him an incentive to continue to discharge his duties in the same satisfactory manner. He (Mr. Cuffe) moved an amendment that the proposed increase of Rs. 150 per month be given to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Vincent seconded the amendment, which was carried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Expenditure on account of vaccination contribution to Government was passed at Rs. 17,284; Municipal debt at Rs. 21,24,300; pensions and gratuities and compassionate allowances at Rs. 50,000; police charges at Rs. 5,00,000; education (including veterinary college, etc., contributions) at Rs. 89,795; hospital Rs. 57,000; discretional contingencies at Rs. 7,000; auditors' allowance at Rs. 10,000; election expenses at Rs. 1,000; Municipal building Fire Insurance fund at Rs. 3,000; special extraordinary works at Rs. 80,770; and investment of interest realised on sinking and insurance, etc., funds investments at Rs. 91,700—total expenditure at Rs. 65,33,500.

EULOGISTIC REMARKS FOR THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

At the close of the budget consideration, Dr. Cowasji, with the permission of the Chairman, made a few eulogistic remarks regarding the Acting Municipal Commissioner for his pains and zeal to present a well-balanced budget. He said that the Commissioner certainly deserved congratulations for presenting a budget, the expenditure of which balanced well with the income.

Dr. Bhalchandra also congratulated the Acting Municipal Commissioner on framing such a budget, in which no unnecessary loan works were introduced.

This terminated the business before the meeting.

B. P. R. A. CENTRAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 25.

YESTERDAY more British competitors, together with Bombay Volunteers, under Lieut. F. W. English, arrived at the camp, and from to-morrow the championship series will be commenced. Last year Lance-Corporal J. McKenna, Lancashire Fusiliers, was the winner of the B. P. R. A. Gold for British, and for the Natives Naik Rajaram, 1st Bombay Grenadiers. The Kolhapur Purse (rapid individual firing), in which the Maharajah of Kolhapur has given Rs. 200, was shot off. Great excitement prevailed, as two men, one of the 12th Bombay Infantry, and the other 22nd Bombay Infantry, actually finished their shooting within one minute, and scored the same points. Therefore the first prize of Rs. 35 was reduced to Rs. 30, and both won the actual amount of Rs. 30. The Non-Commissioned Officers' Purse, in which his Excellency Lieut.-General Nairne, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, has given Rs. 100, was decided and won by the 9th Bombay Infantry (1st team). Their second team was awarded the 2nd prize. There were sixteen entries and the competition was very keen.

Match 24.—H. E. Lieut.-General Nairne's Prize. Open to teams of four Non-Commissioned Officers from any Regiment or Corps in the Bombay Command. Distances—300 and 500 yards. 300 yards kneeling or sitting, 500 yards any Military position. Entrance fee for each team, Rs. 12.

	300 yds	500 yds	Total	Rs.
9th Bombay Infantry (1st team)	107	127	234	171
9th Bombay Infantry (2nd team)	107	118	225	78
12th Bombay Infantry (2nd team)........	99	125	224	68
28th Bombay Infantry (2nd team)........	104	116	220	32

Sixteen entries.

Match 35.—The Kolhapur Purse—(Rapid Individual Firing). Rs. 200 presented by his Highness the Raja of Kolhapur. Distance 200 yards. Number of shots seven. Position standing. Time allowed one minute. Loading from the pouch. No sighting shots allowed.

	Pts.	Rs.
Pte Ramhart Singh, 12th Bo In..........................	29	30
Pte Bawal Bakes, 22nd Bo In..........................	29	30
Nk Mordan Ali Khan, 25th Bo Rifles	28	15
Pte Dhondu Schinde, 19th Bo In........................	27	8
Subr Govind Talashar, 2nd Grens......................	27	8
Jemr Sheikh Imam, 3rd Bo L I...........................	27	8

Three scores of 26 at Rs. 5 each; five scores of 25 at Rs. 5 each; eighteen scores of 24 at Rs. 3 each; sixteen of 23 at Rs. 2 each; and eighteen of 22 at Re. 1 each.

376 Entries.

BUDHI VARDHAK SABHA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Mr. Virchand Raghavji, B.A., M. R. A. S., delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on behalf of the Budhi Vardhak Sabha, on Sunday last, on "My impressions of America" in the Hall of Seth Goculdas Tejpal High School, before a large audience composed mostly of educated natives. The Jain community, to which Mr. Gandhi belonged, was also represented on the occasion, and the chair was taken by Mr. Mansukhram Surajram, president of the Sabha, who introduced the lecturer in fitting terms. Mr. Gandhi, who was loudly cheered as he rose, spoke fluently and impressively for more than an hour, and proved that he possessed abilities sufficient to make a mark wherever he went. He dealt with the subjects of trade, government, and education as noticed by him in America, now and then comparing the same with what he found in India. He referred also to some features in the social life of the Americans, contrasting them with those in India, as also some traits in the character of the American people, especially to their hospitable nature, and the great interest they took in Indian affairs. The subject of free education there imparted was also referred to, and the prosperity of the country was said to be due to education and trade, both of which had made rapid strides there. He added that in America there were schools for all kinds of instruction in trade, and noticed with very great regret the habit of the native community here to stick to one trade or plan of working. He spoke against the prevailing bad habit of eating and drinking forbidden things in India, and cited the significant example of one of the Armerican cities having 50 churches and 1,500 taverns, and strongly exhorted his audience and the native community to imitate the virtues and not the vices of others. He ended by advocating in very strong and pathetic terms the necessity of visiting distant countries, and by the light of things seen and information obtained from the advanced places of devising means to meet the growing necessities of the hour. The president, in his summing up, asked the audience not to be disappointed at the turn of things in India, as he was sure that time had done a great deal of good in the past and would do so in the future. Mr. Motilal Mugalal Munshi, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Sabha, in a fluent speech, thanked the lecturer on behalf of the Sabha, and added that Mr. Gandhi had, during his stay in America and other places, converted no less than 7,000 persons to vegetarianism, had obtained two medals, delivered nearly 535 lectures, and made a mark wherever he went, so much so that he was specially invited by many learned people to discuss important matters, and that even now he was asked to go to those places again. Mr. Motilal further stated that Mr. Gandhi had, in the August presence of Lord Reay, delivered a lecture in the Asiatic Society, of which he was made a member, and expressed great satisfaction to see that an educated native could render such a brilliant account of himself in the prime of his life. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr Gandhi saw many of his old acquaintances, and said that he would touch many other important subjects, including that of religion, in some more lectures, he proposed shortly to deliver.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL FAIR IN AMERICA.

SCARCELY will the work in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 have been completed when another exposition of the same kind is opened in May next, entitled, the International Display of all Nations at Montreal, Canada. Its object is to make known to the world the great fertility resources, and products of the British Empire, and to promote and foster industry, science, and art, and to stimulate commercial enterprise by inviting all nations, tribes, and people to exhibit their resources and products, and bring Canada into closer communion with the centre of thought and progressive activity. In order to carry out this project, Mr. J. H. Stiles, whose experience in such matters at similar expositions at San Francisco, etc., has been great, and who has earned for himself just incomiums from all classes, both in America and in Great Britain, has been appointed Director-General of the Exposition. There will be a separate independent section devoted to British India, which will no doubt be suggestive of oriental splendour, and Mr. Stiles has selected Mr. H. Prasad Rais, Chunar, N.-W. Provinces, as Commissioner-General for India. The choice is a good one. Mr. Prasad, who is Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman, Chunar Municipality, possesses much experience in exhibitious matters, and he has been awarded medals and certificates of honour by different committees of shows and exhibitions held in the N.-W. P. His duty will be to arrange a characteristic collection and representative display of historical, artistic, and industrial products of India, and to reproduce all the leading features of the varied and picturesque phases of Native life. In addition to this, Mr. H. Prasad's friend and kinsman, Mr. R. Krishna, a world-wide traveller, well-known in Calcutta and Allahabad, and at present in London, has been invited to take charge of this section when the Exposition opens next May. From the antecedents of Mr. Prasad we have no doubt he will do his utmost to make the section a capital success. Patriotic citizens of this Empire, both European and Native, should be ready to assist him in the accomplishment of this design, to make the East more familiar with the West. The Government of India and the local Administrations should certainly give the project their patronage and support, while merchants, traders, and artisans of the different Presidencies, Provinces, and Native States would do well to assist by sending Mr. Prasad curiosities of art manufactures, and antiquarian relics for exhibition.

THE HOUSE-CONNECTIONS QUESTION.

AT a general meeting of the Anjuman-e-khar Khahe Kaum, held yesterday evening, under the presidency of Moulvi Goolam Ahmed Pattan, the following resolution was adopted: "That this meeting approves and declares its full confidence in the proposition moved and seconded by Dr. Blaney and Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur respectively in a Nov. meeting of the Municipal Corporation to the effect—That having had a favourable experience of the operation of its resolution of 3rd November, 1892, extending over a period of thirteen years, and having applied to various districts with satisfactory results, and finding that the principle was incomplete, in accordance with the wishes of all the persons concerned, the Corporation still adhered to that resolution including in its scope new houses which were formerly excluded. That the Corporation is now of opinion that the terms of the resolution as now amended should be made applicable to all the districts of the city in the future."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the following case was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee, and a common jury.

A CURIOUS CASE OF ALLEGED FORGED PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upadhia Balkrishna Shivshunker, a young Hindu was charged with forging three promissory notes of the value of Rs. 3,500, Rs. 2,200, and Rs. 2,000, respectively, purporting to be executed by or by the authority of Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topun, a son of the late Sir Tharia Topun, and with fraudulently and dishonestly using the same as genuine, having reason to believe the same to be forged documents. Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., appeared to prosecute; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. J. Peace, represented the accused.

Mr. Lowndes, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the documents the accused was charged with forging, were three documents, said to be promissory notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,500, purporting to be signed by Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topun, the prosecutor in this case. The position of the prosecutor was somewhat a peculiar one. He was a son of the late Sir Tharia Topun, who was a well-known inhabitant and a much-respected merchant, and who left behind him a large fortune to his sons and grandsons. The various heirs of the deceased gentleman appeared to have been making a reckless use and dissipating the fortunes that came into their hands, and suits having been filed, the whole of the estate was now in the hands of a receiver, and all the various heirs had certain sums allowed to them for their maintenance. The prosecutor, one of the heirs, was a young man entitled to a large expectant fortune, and he had been borrowing large sums of money in the most reckless way in every possible direction in Bombay. In the course of such borrowings, he had undoubtedly passed what might be called blank promissory notes, whether for monies actually received or partly received by him. He had passed many such blank notes to money-lenders with his signature written across the receipt stamps. This went on for a long time, and eventually several suits were filed, both in the High and Small Causes Courts, in which decrees were obtained against him by money-lenders in every direction. The defence set up in respect of these various securities was not that he had not signed these notes, but that he had not received the full consideration for these notes. The accused was one of those persons, who had obtained a decree against the prosecutor in a suit in respect of a promissory note, when the same defence was urged that Mahomed Mehdi had not received the full consideration. The prosecutor would tell the jury that he had passed blank promissory notes of that description to the accused for various sums of money, in addition to the notes on which decrees had been passed, and there was another suit pending against the prosecutor in respect of another such blank note. The present charge was that the accused had produced three promissory notes, which were originally blank and bore the signature of the prosecutor across the receipt stamp. The prosecutor absolutely denied that these signatures were his, nor had he the slightest idea that he had passed any such notes. The jury would have to determine by comparing the signatures on the three notes with the admitted signatures on similar other notes, whether those signatures were forged or otherwise. The young man having passed promissory notes every where, his mother, Lady Janbai, who was well-known in these courts, if not in the mercantile community of Bombay, wished to help her son and settle his money affairs as far as she could, and she accordingly, on her own behalf and on behalf of her son, executed a mortgate to one Mr. Bomanjee Shapurjee Chothia for a sum of Rs. 75,000 by which she hoped to pay of all the various outstanding debts to the various money-lenders. The negotiations with regard to that mortgage would be spoken to by Mr. Munchershaw, the son of Mr. Bomanjee Chothia, who was instructed by Lady Janbai to settle and pay off the various claims against the prosecutor. Mr. Munchershaw had made it known broadly in the bazaar that he was going to settle the different claims. After such notice had been given, an emissary from the accused came to Mr. Munchershaw and informed him that the accused had certain promissory notes, and asked if he would take them up. On the 16th August last the accused, together with the man, who had called on Mr. Munchershaw, went to the latter and said that they had got notes, which they were willing to sell. After some conversation, it was agreed between them to hand over to Mr. Munchershaw the notes for Rs. 7,500 for a consideration of Rs. 2,000. One blank note was then produced with the signature across the stamp, and Mr. Munchershaw, receiving that note, asked the accused and his companion to call on him at 2 o'clock the same afternoon for the completion of the bargain. But as the accused insisted that some money might be given to him on account, Mr. Munchershaw paid him a hundred rupees and took possession of the note. Mr. Munchershaw was in possession at that time of the mortgage deed signed by the prosecutor and executed in favour of his (Mr. Munchershaw's) father, and as he happened to look at the promissory note he found that the signature on that note varied considerably from the signature on the deed. Mr. Munchershaw had then some consultation with Lady Janbai, and the result of that consultation was, that when the accused called as arranged at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir and Hormusjee, where Mr. Munchershaw had been articled, he was allowed to fill up all the three notes in the ordinary Marwaree form in a room in the office. Mr. Munchershaw and the accused then went to the office of Messrs. Tyabji and Dayabhai, where the mortgage of the notes was signed, and the accused put his initials thereto for the purpose of identification. The accused afterwards demanded his money, but in accordance with the consultation held by Mr. Munchershaw with Lady Janbai, he (Mr. Munchershaw) put the accused off from time to time. If the jury believed the evidence of Mr. Munchershaw, they would have to judge whether or not the conduct of the accused was such as appeared to be the conduct of an innocent man, or a man who had committed an offence. The prosecutor would deny that the signature on the three notes were his, or that he had ever executed such notes, and it would be for the jury, after considering the evidence and instituting a comparison between the admitted and the denied signatures, whether they were or were not forgeries.

Mr. Munchershaw Bomanjee Chothia, a graduate of the Bombay University, who had served his articles at Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, solicitors, was then examined by Mr. Lowndes, and his evidence was much the same as stated by the learned counsel in his opening speech. He further stated that the man, who accompanied the accused was Durga Dutt. The accused, when he knew, that witness was aware of the forgeries, came to his house and asked for pardon, and said that he was fairly in his clutches, and that he should not "kill" him; that he was a family man and should be let off.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said that he had known the prosecutor for the last ten or eleven months. The prosecutor was notorious in Bombay for the last two or three years for recklessly passing promissory notes without receiving adequate consideration for them for thousand of rupees. The prosecutor's acknowledged debts amounted to about Rs. 90,000. Witness had heard that the prosecutor was keeping bad company, and it was also notorious that he had been spending large sums of money for improper purposes. Witness had heard that the prosecutor never gambled, nor was he given to drinking. Witness estimated prosecutor's share in his father's estate at about four lakhs of rupees. Witness's father was a creditor of the prosecutor to the extent of Rs. 75,000. Witness was not promised any remuneration by Lady Janbai for settling the claims of her son. Lady Janbai was on visiting terms to members of his family. He had settled prosecutor's debts to the extent of Rs. 15,000; but he had not purchased any claims upon the prosecutor as yet. Witness agreed with Lady Janbai to do his best to entrap the accused. Witness did not ask the accused to fill up the notes. Witness remembered stating before the magistrate they it was he, who asked the accused to fill up the notes, but his reply taken in conjunction with other portions of his evidence, would show that he did not mean it.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I suppose you have been reading up your law of late?

Witness: No. I have been very busy of late at Hyderabad.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Have you been reading up of late the law of accomplices?

Witness: No.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: When you say that you put the accused off from time to time, you told him lies?

Witness: It depends upon occasions.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: What guarantee is there that you are not speaking lies at present? Now, is it not a fact that this prosecution has been brought to force the accused to settle the two suits for Rs. 30,000 against the accused by him.

Witness: I am not aware of the intention of the prosecutor.

In re-examination by Mr. Lowndes, witness said that his father had advanced Rs. 50,000 to another member of Sir Tharia's family.

The Judge: Why was not the accused arrested at once when you discovered that the signatures were forgeries?

Witness: We had not sufficient evidence to apply for a warrant.

The Judge: You had all the evidence you required. What further evidence did you get after that?

Witness: The confession of the accused.

The Judge: But several days were allowed to pass after the alleged confession?

Witness: I was lying ill at the time. I had broken my arm.

The Judge: But neither the prosecutor nor his solicitors had broken their arms.

Witness: I did not see the prosecutor until after I recovered. I was subsequently informed that the complainant was not in Bombay at the time.

The Judge: The man who has committed such an offence, is allowed to go at large for six or eight days?

Witness: Yes. The complainant should have taken the steps.

Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topun was then examined at some length by Mr. Lowndes as to his passing blank notes, and as to the signatures being forged. He said that he was at Nasik, and not in Bombay, when the three promissory notes were alleged to have been signed by him. Witness did not enter his name in the visitors' book at Nasik, because he was in hiding, as there were ca. sa.s out against him at the time. His mother paid him Rs. 1,000 for his expenses to Nasik. When he left it, he owed the landlord of the bungalow Rs. 50 for rent which his mother paid after his return to Bombay. Witness was now at enmity with Ahmed Ladak, his brother-in-law.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said that the enmity with Ahmed Ladak occurred about three years ago, but not in connection with this matter. The expenses at Nasik were in charge of Ahmed Ladak. Witness swore he did not know how the Rs. 1,000 from his mother were spent. Witness began to contract debts about a year and a-half ago. He had no idea how much he borrowed; and he never kept any accounts. All the money he borrowed was on promissory notes, once or twice on ornaments. Once he borrowed a ring from one Hathesing, and the next day he pledged it. He bought other ornaments, and pledged them the next day. He had no idea how many blank notes he had passed, nor of the amounts. Out of a large number of persons he remembered the names of two or four persons to whom he had passed blank notes. He remembered the circumstances under which some of the notes were passed. The persons to whom blank notes were passed sold them to others. He got no money on some of the notes he passed, those persons saying they would pay him afterwards, but did not. He lived with his mother, who paid all his expenses. He squandered money, because he fell into the hands of two or three scoundrels. All the transactions with Durga Dutt were not through the accused. They were effected through one Choonilal, who was always accompanied by the accused. Witness wrote the notes and put them down, Choonilal looked at them, and handed them to the accused. The accused said they would get the notes filled in afterwards. Witness knew the accused used to fill in the notes. They generally filled in the interest at 2 and 3 per cent. Durga Dutt, when he was a friend of witness, got him large loans. The whole of the Rs. 75,000 loan was used in settling his debts. Interest at 1 per cent. for a year was deducted from the Rs. 75,000. There was one suit pending to recover Rs. 27,000, brought by the accused against the witness. The doors of the witness's house, when he was in, were locked for a year since writs were out against him. (Laughter.) However, he went out and was not arrested.

In one of your cases in the Small Causes Court was concerned a watch with an indecent picture?—Yes.

And you swore that you paid Rs. 1,100 for the watch, and knew nothing about the indecent picture?—Yes.

And you were contradicted by a friend of yours, who came forward and said you paid Rs. 1,100 for the watch, because it contained the picture?—No. I don't know of such a friend. The accused did not tell me that he got the Rs. 27,000 for me from the widow of a deceased solicitor of the court. My first solicitors were Messrs. Roughton and Byrne. I afterwards charged them for Messrs. Tyabji and Dayabhai. The accused has a decree against me for Rs. 4,000. If I lose the suit for 27,000, I shall pay the decree out of my share. I do not know whether a proposal was made to settle the two suits of the accused for Rs. 6,000. (Witness was shewn a bundle of notes.) I passed these as blank notes, and do not know who filled them in. They are all genuine notes.

Mr. Ernest de Clossay, acting Vice-Principal of the School of Art, Bombay, was examined as to the signatures on the promissory notes produced in court.

Witness admitted that he was not acquainted with the Gujerati language, in which the signatures were made; and his lordship remarked that his evidence was perfectly worthless.

Shamjee Sakulchund, mehta of Lady Janbai, gave corroborative evidence.

Jamsetjee Temuljee, a shop-keeper of Nasik, said he rented a bungalow Nasik for Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topun, and supplied him with food and liquors, for which he was paid Rs. 96. Mahomed Mehdi and his brother-in-law both drank wines and liquors in witness's presence.

To Mr. Kirkpatrick: I supplied them with brandy, whiskey, wine, soda-water, etc.

Some other witnesses having been examined as to the visit of Mahomed Mehdi to Nasik, the case for the prosecution was closed.

The prisoner made a statement to the court. Durga Dutt brought three notes to him, saying that Mehdi was in great want of money, and that money persons declined to advance money on the blank notes. Prisoner advanced monies in small amounts. Durga Dutt was a confidential friend of Mehdi, who always accompanied him. For that reason prisoner accepted the three notes of Mehdi and advanced him monies in small sums. He made up the amounts from the end of March to the middle of April. Mehdi always used to say that he had great confidence in Durga Dutt. All the previous dealings with Mehdi were through Durga Dutt. On these notes prisoner had deducted three months' interest at 2 per cent. interest.

The Judge: Were any of these notes signed in your presence?

Prisoner: On this point I have given instructions to my solicitor.

The Judge: You don't like to answer the question.

Prisoner: No, my lord.

The Judge: Were any of these notes handed to you by the prosecutor?—No, they were handed to me by Durga Dutt during the absence of the prosecutor. I paid the money to Durga Dutt in respect of these notes. I went to Munchershaw to raise money on the mortgage of these notes. I mortgaged the notes for Rs. 2,000, on account of which I received Rs. 100. It was not true that I went to Munchershaw and placed at his feet my turban. If Munchershaw said so, it was a black lie.

At this stage, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.
Cable Perim Assab restored.
Line Saigon Bangkok right.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar noon Saturday 30th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th November, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	..		..	
Teheran	25	1	16 p.m.	...	34
Suez........................	25	3		...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 25th November, 1895.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta............	...	34	..	1
„ Karachi	..	23	..	3
„ Madras	...	41	..	1

THE Queen will proceed to the Continent about the middle of March for six weeks. Her Majesty has contemplated a visit to the Eastern Riviera, which has been for many years a favourite district with the Empress Frederick; but it is now probable that the Queen will go back to Cimiez and again occupy the Grand Hotel, where she was so comfortable last year. Nothing is yet positively settled (says the *World*), but in any case the Queen will return to England through Germany, as she is to spend ten days at Coburg on her way home.

INDIAN CHESS.

MR. JIVANJEE JAMSHEDJEE MODY read a paper on Firdousi's Version of the discovery of the Indian Game of Chess at the meeting of the B. B. R. A. Society held on Thursday, the 21st instant. The following is an abstract of the paper:—

Sir W. Jones in his paper on the Indian Game of Chess says: "If evidence be required to prove that chess was invented by the Hindoos, we may be satisfied with the testimony of the Persians, who unanimously agree that the game was imported from the west of India." The object of this paper is to adduce the testimony of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, Persian writers. Sir W. Jones makes passing allusion to Firdousi, but does not give his version of the origin of the game. According to the Persian poet, there lived a wise king in India, Jambour by name. He had married an intelligent wife by whom he had a son named Gau. The king died a short time after the birth of this prince and his kingdom was entrusted to his younger brother Mai, who on coming to the throne married the widowed queen of his deceased brother. He had a son by this marriage who was named Talhend. This king also died a short time after the birth of this prince, and the courtiers entrusted the kingdom to the queen until the time the two princes came of age. The queen placed her two sons for education under two learned tutors, who fanned the fire of the ambition of their respective pupils. On coming of age both the princes claimed the throne. The mother tried to preserve strict neutrality between their rival claims, distributed her personal wealth equally among them, and referred the matter of succession to the throne to be decided by the courtiers, who were equally divided on the subject of the claims of the two princes. Gau claimed the throne as the eldest son of the queen and as the heir of Jambour, and said that Mai only ruled as a regent during his minority. Talhend claimed it as the son and rightful heir of Mai, the last occupant of the throne. In spite of all attempts to settle the quetion of succession peacefully, and in spite of all efforts in the part of Giu, the elder of the two brothers, to divide the kingdom into two halves and thus settle the dispute, Talhend, the younger prince, was obdurate and claimed the throne and the whole of the Kingdom. As a final resort arms were appealed to and the two brothers went to war. Before beginning the battle Giu had given strict orders to his soldiers not to wound or kill his brother Talhend but to take him a prisoner. Two bloody battles were fought in both of which Talhend was defeated. In the second battle he was found deadon the back of his elephant, owing to complete exhaustion consequent upon hard work and want of food and water being shut up on all sides by the troops of the enemy. The royal mother on hearing of the death of Talhend lamented bitterly and found fault with Giu for planing the death of a brother. Giu protested and said that he had given all possible instructions to capture his brother alive, and that his death was the result of exhaustion brought about by his being shut up on all sides by the soldiers of the enemy. The Queen did not believe that in a battle it was possible for a king to die without being wounded or killed by anybody. Giu in order to convince his mother that such a death was possible asked a number of wise and learned men of the country to devise some means by which the queen could be convinced and consoled. They thereupon invented the game of chess and represented on a board a king in a battle field with his minister, his horsemen, his elephants, camels, and foot soldiers, and by the movements of the different pieces showed that in the end one of the kings was shut up on all sides by the foot soldiers and other members of the enemy's army and thus met a death without being killed or wounded by anybody. This game then convinced the royal mother of the innocence of her elder son Giu. According to Firdousi it was in the reign of Chosroes I. that the game was introduced into Persia. This is confirmed by the older authority of the Pehelvi treatise of Madigan Chatrang, for the texts and translation of which we are indebted to Dastur Dr. Peshotan. The old Indian chess board had 100 squares while the modern game has 64. Again while in the modern game the same piece represents the rook or castle, in the old Indian game two separate pieces represented the rook and the castle. The names of some pieces in the modern European game are the rendering of their old persian equivalents. For example the Bishop in the English game is the equivalent of Firdousi's Dastur, though in the two games their respective pieces have changed their positions. Caxton in his book "The Game of Chess", which was the second book printed in England, attributes the discovery of the game to a philosopher in the East named Philemetor in Greek, which means "lover of justice." I think this Philemetor is the same as the Buzorgchemeher of Firdousi, which means "great in justice." The Greek, "metor" is the same as Persian "meher." Again according to Caxton some say that this game was discovered during the siege of Troy, and according to Sir W. Jones's Indian authority the game was discovered during the siege of Lanca by Rama. Those who like Professor MacMillan and Mr. Pallonjee B. Desai assert that the incidents of the siege of Troy as described by the Greeks are the same as those of the siege of Lanca as discribed by the Hindoos will find in this an additional interesting link in their claim of evidence of facts.

After a short discussion, in which Mr. James MacDonald, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, and Mr. K. R. Cama took part, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Mody for the interesting paper he had read.

THE EAST AFRICAN CONTINGENT.

THE Government of India, at the request of Her Majesty's Government, have decided to equip and send a force of 300 soldier volunteers from the Native Indian Army, with a proper proportion of native officers, non-commissioned officers, and two British officers, to Mombassa for service in the British East African Protectorate. Orders have been issued for the selection of volunteers, who must be Punjabi Mahomedans, for this force. If sufficient Punjabi men are not forthcoming the required number may be made up of Pathans.

The force will be organised in three companies, and will comprise a proportion of signallers with equipment, an armourer for each company, and a gunner squad of one naik and fourteen gunners. The force will be armed with the Martini-Henry rifle, and will take with it one hundred boxes of ball ammunition. The men will be required to serve in British East Africa for three years on the following terms and conditions:—

British Officers.

	£	
Commandant..	700	a year.
Second-in-Command..................................	600	do.

These officers will be seconded for three years from the date of leaving their regimental appointments, and will be entitled to gratuities and wound pensions under Indian Regulations. The British East African Protectorate will pay the pensions and gratuities, as well as the usual pension contributions. They will not receive furlough pay. An outfit allowance of £100 will be granted to each to cover all outfit expenses.

Native Officers Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

The native ranks will receive the following rates of pay, and a gratuity on completion of the three years' service:—

	Monthly. Rs.	Gratuity. Rs.
Subadars	200	1,000
Jemadars........................	100	500
Havildars........................	30	150
Naicks	25	125
Sepoys	18	100

The payment of the gratuities will be conditional on good conduct.

The native officers and men will also be granted free passages, wound and family pensions under Indian Regulations, and free rations from date of leaving to date of return to Bombay. No Government property is to be taken by these men. They will be granted a free kit; and they will be required to purchase the following articles at their own expense:—1 great coat, 2 khaki suits, 2 khaki puggrees, 2 pairs of native shoes, 2 pairs of putties, 1 water bottle, 1 haversack, a durrie, 1 razai, and regimental numerals and badges. The native officers will be seconded from the date of leaving their regiments, so also will the non-commissioned officers and men, they all should be selected and passed as medically fit and their medical history should show that they have never contracted venereal disease.

Hospital Assistants.

There will be seven of these, one head and two for each company, preferably Mahomedans. They will be employed for three years, on double pay with horse allowance at Rs. 15 monthly, and an outfit allowance of £10. They also will receive free rations, and be entitled to wound and family pensions under Indian Regulations.

The followers will be granted free rations and the following rates of pay:—6 langris at Rs. 12 each, 6 Bhistis at Rs. 12 each 6 dhobies at Rs. 18 each, 3 muchis at Rs. 20 each, 3 barbers at Rs. 12 each and 6 tailors at Rs. 20 each.

Ordnance stores, ammunition, &c., will be supplied by the Bombay Arsenal.

A four months' supply of rations will be taken.

The Bombay Medical Stores will supply the requisite stock of medicines and surgical appliances. The Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, will adjust all expenses incurred in India, Captain W. C. Barratt, of the 1st Sikh Infantry, has been selected for the command of the force.

THE Earl of Kintore has been appointed Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen in succession to Lord Henniker. Lord Kintore held the same position in the short Ministry of 1885-6. In the meantime he has been Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard from 1886-9, and Governor of South Australia. His only attempt to obtain Parliamentary honours was in 1880, when he was unsuccessful as Conservative candidate for Chelsea. In the same year he succeeded to the Peerage on the death of his father.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT KARACHI.

NOTHING could have exceeded the heartiness of the welcome accorded to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the occasion of this his first visit to Karachi. At the first streak of murky dawn, as three guns announced that the R. I. M. Steamer Clive was sighted, a small crowd assembled on the Merewether Pier with welcome written on every face. In less than an hour afterwards the Clive steamed into harbour. His Excellency was met on board by Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, the Commissioner in Sind, Mr. R. Giles, the Collector of Karachi, Captain Shopland, the Port Officer, and Mr. J. Sladen, the Assistant Commissioner. The Merewether Pier, alongside of which the vessel was berthed, was tastefully decorated with flags, and an archway was formed by two hydraulic cranes covered with creepers. The pathway leading from the steamer was covered with red cloth, rows of flower-pots being placed on either side of it, and a fountain was at play on the pier. A temporary platform was also erected on the pier alongside which were marshalled several 1st class railway carriages. The Clive and the telegraph steamer "Patrick Stewart" were decked out in honor of the occasion. The train with His Excellency and Staff left Keamari at 8 a. m. for the City Station, and as it approached the station at 8-30 a. m. a salute of 17 guns was fired. His Excellency was received on the platform by Mr. J. L. Johnstone, Judicial Commissioner, General T Cooke, General Officer Commanding Sind District, Mr. J. Possmann, the President of the Karachi Municipality, and a large number of the residents of the station, both Europeans and Natives. Among those present were Messrs J Sladen, W E Young, S B Doig, H S Lawrence, J P Vaughan, F C Constable, E Giles, J Tate, J Strachan, S Whittle, W R Hoonaban, E F Dawson, Majors Rodick and Monteith, Bgde-Surg. Lt-Colonel G Bainbridge, Lieut-Colonel W S D Hunter, Hon A D C to the Viceroy, Messrs C McIver, J Strip, E Leggett M de P Webb, Rev Fr Jargens, S J Rev G J Stone, Rao Bahadur Sahijram Chandoomal, Rao Bahadur Alumal Trikamdass, Messrs Naraindass Motaram, Motiram S Advani, Tahilram Khemchand, Edulji Dinshaw, H J Rustomji, R H J Rustumji, Jehanghir H Kothari, N N Pochaji, Framroze E Panthaky, Gulam Hoosain Chagla, Khan Bahadur Khudadad Khan, Dr. J F Mirza, Hurchandrai Vishindas, Gidumal Dekraj, Dossa Kallian, Tiruthdas Chandumal, Pestonji Byramji Kotwal, Revachand Ramrakiamal, Sahijram Gungadardas, Nadirshah Edulji, Wadhumal Udharam, Jaffer Fuddoo Shewanmal Naomal, Wali Mahomed Hussenally and several others.

Mr. J Possmann, the President of the Municipality, after being presented to His Excellency, read the following address:—

MAY it please your Excellency,—We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Karachi, beg to offer you on behalf of our fellow citizens a hearty welcome to the Capital of the Province of Sind.

It is gratifying to us that Your Excellency has taken so early an opportunity of visiting this important Province, to which Your Excellency's near relative, Mr. Mansfield, rendered such brilliant and distinguished services, and we feel assured that Your Excellency will further to the utmost the development and prosperity of Sind and of Karachi as your predecessors in office have always done.

We would draw Your Excellency's special attention to the need for increased Railway communication in this Province, a matter which has been frequently brought to the notice of Your Excellency's predecessors and of the Imperial Government. The sanctioning of the Rohri-Kotri Railway with its accompanying bridge across the Indus at Kotri, and the successful floating in England of the Southern Panjab Railway Company, are causes for congratulation, and will in a great measure remove the disadvantage under which this port has so long laboured, but we desire to point out to Your Excellency the necessity that exists for the completion of the Pachpadra-Shadipali Railway. The extension in this lateral direction of the Railway system serving Karachi is imperatively needed, and we trust that Your Excellency may be able to assure us that its completion will very shortly be undertaken.

The immense advance made by this city in the construction of public works for the benefit of the inhabitants is no doubt known to Your Excellency.

The "Water Works" which were completed and opened in the year 1883 at a cost of Rs. 8,54,973, and to which from time to time further extensions at great expenditure have been found necessary, now prove insufficient for the requirements of the public and of the growing city. The "Drainage Scheme" which has been completed to the fullextent contemplated in the original design has proved eminently successful and meets with the approval of the inhabitants of those portions of the Native Town which are served thereby. The extension of the system to other parts of Karachi is now demanded, and a proposal regarding this will soon engage our attention. The "Sewage" Farm, concerning which grave doubts were at one time entertained, has also given very satisfactory results and is already proving remunerative.

For the extension of the "Water Supply" and the "Drainage System" it will be necessary to ask for power to raise additional loans, and we trust that when the applications come before Your Excellency's Council they may receive Your Excellency's support.

The want of representation on Your Excellency's Council of the Municipalities in Sind, and especially of that of Karachi is a question for which we ask early consideration; we venture to express the hope that this defect may be remedied before the contemplated Municipal Amendment Act is brought up for discussion.

We beg in conclusion to reiterate our cordial welcome to Your Excellency, and we trust that this may be the precursor of many others pleasant to your Excellency and of benefit to the Province and to this City.

The address, which was illuminated on parchment, was deposited in a silver casket and presented to His Excellency on behalf of the Municipality.

His Excellency in replying to the address, said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you most sincerely for the extremely cordial welcome that you have given me and the terms in which you have expressed that welcome. I cannot say that, although I have come herefor the first time, I have come here with the feeling that I am a total stranger, because, as you have mentioned in your address, my uncle was connected as Commissioner, and on your kind allusion to him I must say this in regard the five or six years he was here, that he is still held in remembrance I have ever since my arival in India intended to pay a visit to the capital and to the province of Sind, because I have been so much impressed with the magnitude of the works that have been carried on in Sind, with the rapid development, and also the great improvement and increase and development of the City of Karachi itself, that finding things convenient in other parts I took an early opportunity to visit this capital. In regard to the prosperity there can be no doubt that railways have played a great part in contributing to it, and I wish to congratulate you on the Rohri-Kotri Railway and also as to the promotion of the Southern Punjab Railway Company. You mention the Pachpadra Shadipali-Railway in regard to which I can say this, that it has the support of the Government of Bombay with the Government of India, and before I came to Sind I made the matter the subject of a private communication with the Secretary of State. You are aware that there are differences of opinion regarding that Railway, and all I can say is that if there should be an early commencement and rapid completion. I shall be as pleased, to look after that matter as yourselves. You mention the water supply. I can easily understand that the arrangements made for water and also for drainage some twelve years ago can easily be found to be inadequate, and I am glad to hear that the project has the approval of the native population. It is not necessary for me to remark on the necessity for good drainage works, but perhaps I may say that the health of your town, and in a great measure also the health of your Port, will depend on drainage; and it is very necessary that the greatest care should be bestowed on furthering these objects. I can assure you Mr. President in regard to water-works and water supply, that when the proposals come before Government for further loans they shall have the closest attention. There is one other subject you mention in your address, namely, the representation of Sind Municipalities in the Legislative Council. I have met with similar proposal, but not on exactly similar lines in other places which I have visited. I am afraid that I cannot give a very encouraging reply because, as you are well aware, the number of places I have at my disposal is very limited, whereas I go to the Deccan and Government receive the thanks of the population for the representation bestowed on them. I come to Sind and there I find a frequirement for representation of Municipalities, and of course you will agree with me we have to be fair all round and give representation where we think it is most justly required. I cannot quite see that the Municipal Act has very much to do with it, and all I have to say is, if in future we see opportunities and reasons for re-arranging the representation that now exists, I can assure you that the desire that you have expressed will receive most careful consideration, I have very little more to say beyond thanking you again for the reception you have given me to-day. I am here, and it is with extreme gratification I know that I have a great deal to learn and see. I have great satisfaction in coming here and becoming acquainted with the officers of the various departments who rule and lead the Municipalities and public bodies, and I can assure these gentlemen that during my stay in Bombay you will not find me more backward than my predecessors in promoting the prosperity of the Province of Sind (Cheers)

The guard of honour consisting of 100 men of the Wiltshire Regiment then presented arms, and His Excellency and Staff accompanied by the Commissioner in Sind drove to Government House, the roads for a great part of the way being decorated with bunting. At the entrance to Government House His Excellency was received by a guard of honor of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps under the command of Captain H. Wray, who was introduced to His Excellency by the Commissioner in Sind, after which His Excellency inspected the guard, and thanked the officer in command for the honor done him.—"Sind Gazette" (November 19.)

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF INDIA.

THE following statistics show the results of the anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, since the introduction of the method in 1886:—

Year.	No of persons treated.	No. of death	Percentage of deaths
1886..................	2,671	25	94
1887..................	1,770	14	79
1888..................	1,622	9	55
1889..................	1,820	7	38
1890..................	1,540	5	32
1891..................	1,559	4	25
1892..................	1,790	4	22
1893..................	1,648	6	36
1894..................	1,387	7	52

It will be seen from the above table writes Bde.-Surgn., Lt.-Col., W. A. Crawford Roe., F.R.C.S., D. P. H. Camb., Honorary Secretary, Pasteur Institute of India that out of a total of 15,817 persons bitten by rabid animals, there were only 81 who died, showing a percentage of 5 or 1 death in every 200 persons treated. Among persons bitten by rabid animals, but who had not been treated, the mortality is ascertained to be 13 per cent. *at the lowest.* This shows that if the 15,817 persons inoculated during the years 1886 to 1894 had not been treated according to Pasteur's method, there would have been a mortality amongst them of 2,056 instead of 81. Experience has shown that the bite of a rabid animal generally developes into hydrophobia if the person is bitten on the head or on the hands. In other parts of the body, owing to the protection afforded by clothes, the bite is less effective. Of the 15,817 persons inoculated from 1886 to 1894, there were 1,347 bitten on the head and 8,722 on the hands, the number of deaths amongst them was 17 and 46 respectively. Amongst the remaining 5,748 persons bitten on other parts of the body, the mortality was 18. Of the 1,387 persons treated at the Pasteur Institute during 1894, there were 166 bitten by rabid animals in which madness was demonstrated by actual scientific experiments. 23 out of these 166 persons were bitten on the head and 66 on the hands, and there was not a single death amongst them; in the remaining 78 persons bitten on other parts of the body, there was only one death. 798 persons were bitten by rabid animals which were certified as mad by veterinary examination—of these 86 bitten on the head and 424 on the hands had one death respectively, and 288 bitten on other parts of the body had two deaths. 423 persons were bitten by animals suspected of madness, and amongst these 26 bitten on the head and 190 on the hands had no deaths, and 207 bitten on other parts of the body had 2 deaths. The statistics above quoted prove conclusively that a considerable number of persons who die from hydrophobia in India would be saved from the frightful agonies of a most terrible disease if a Pasteur Institute is started in this country for their treatment, and I therefore confidently hope that all charitably disposed persons, European and Indian, will give their help towards the establishment of the proposed Institute.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 23.

Empson, Lt-Col, Bo. R A, off leave, from Mahableshwar.
Hickson, Major, Bo, R E. from furlough, from England.
Edge Lt-Col, Bo, A M S, off leave, from England.
Parkinson, Major, Bengal Hamp Regt, off leave, from England.
Venakles, Lt, Bengal, R W Kent, off leave, from England.
Wilson, Capt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, off leave, from England.
Hay, Lt, Bengal, 5th B C. from furlough, from England.
Radcliffe, Major, Punjab, 14th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Stanton, Major, Ms, R E, from leave, from England.
Giffard, Lt, Ms, 1st Northampton, from leave, from England.
Aspinall, Major, Ms, 5th M I, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 24.

Flitcher, Col, Bo, I G, of Ordnance, from Poona.
Street, Surg-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Quetta.
Murdoch, Col, Punjab, R A, Termination of five years appointment.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 24.

Radcliffe, Major, Punjab, 14th Sikhs, from leave, to Waziristan.
Venakles, Lt, Bengal, RW Kent, from leave, to Meerut.
Stanton, Major, Bengal, R E, off leave, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th November, 1895.

1. Lieutenant Robert William Layard Dunlop, London Scottish Rifle Volunteers, is attached to the Corps and posted to "D" Company for duty.

2. There will be Company drill for "E" Company, at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 3736 Vol. F. McShane.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th November, 1895.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day and Thursday, 10-inch R. M. L. Gun Drill at 8-30 p.m.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day and Thursday, 10-inch. R. M. L. Gun Drill at 8-30 p.m.

2. On Saturday next the 30th instant, the Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises, Rampart Row, at 4 p.m., sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual gun target practice.

Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

3. Instructions having been received from Army Head Quarters that canvas targets are to be substituted for the iron targets hitherto in use at Coorla. These alterations are being carried out and notice will be given when the range is ready for use.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, November 23.)

Mr E Rose, Offg Commr, Agra Division, special leave out of India on urgent private affairs for five months from 30th Nov 1895.

Mr P U Allan, Jt Magte, Saharanpur, furlough out of India on medical certificate for eleven months, from 28th Nov 1895.

Surg-Maj W H Cadge, Civil Surg, Naini Tal, privilege leave for three months, from 5th December 1895.

Mr E H Radice City Magte, Lucknow whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, furlough out of India for eleven months, from 7th December 1895.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Mr G R Damper, Covenanted, Asst Magte and Collr, two months' leave on medical certificate.

Surg-Capt L J Pisani, Medical Surgn, furlough on medical certificate commuted to furlough on private affairs for 18 months.

Mr W Tudball, Offg Addl Judge, Aligarh, on being relieved by Mr Gill, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Aligarh.

Mr Alexander William Richardson, who has been appointed to the Police Department by the Secy of State for India, and who reported his arrival in Allahabad on the forenoon of the 20th Nov 1895, to be a Probationary Asst District Supdt of Police, and to be posted to the Allahabad distrct.

Mr D C Baillie Depty Commr, 2nd grade, to be Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

Lala Palj Nath, Offg District and Sess Judge Gonda, on being relieved, to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Agra.

Surg Capt G B French, I M S Personal Asst to the Principal Medical Officer of the Bengal Command, to hold Civil medical charge of Naini Tal, in addition to his military duties during the absence on leave of Surg-Major W H Cadge.

Mr Charles Edward Walker Sands, who has been appointed to the Police Dept by the Secy of State for India, and who has reported his arrival in Allahabad on the forenoon of the 21st November 1895, to be a Probationary Asst District Supdt of Police, and to be posted to the Allahabad district.

Mr J E Gill, District and Sess Judge, on return from furlough, to the Addl Judgeship of Aligarh.

Mr C J A Hoskins, District Supdt of Police, on return from leave, to the Cawnpore district.

Surgt Lieut-Col J Moran, Civil Surg, on return from furlough to the Gorakhpur district.

Surg Maj G M Nixon, Civil Surg on return from furlough to the Jhansi district.

The undermentioned officers on completion of their course of survey training are posted to the districts noted against their names:—Messrs W F Kirton, Saharanpur; D R Lyle, Shahjahanpur; E A Kendall, Bijnor; C A Silberrad, Etawah; W J D Burkitt, Cawnpore; W B Cotton Banda; R P Dewhurst, Jalaun; W E K Hare, Benares; S R Daniels, Jaunpur; W J E Lupton, Gorakpur; W H Webb, Azamgarh; H T Morgan, Sultanpore; and B J Dalal Partabghar.

Mr F Giles, I C S on return from furlough, to resume charge of his duties as Depy Commr of Almora.

In supersession of Notification No 3707-II—807C, dated 6th Nov 1895, Mr T H Wall, Asst District Supdt of Police, from Fatehgarh to Cawnpore.

Mr R F Young, District Supdt of Police, on return from privilege leave, to Banda.

Mr A J Carew District Supdt of Police, from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh.

Mr F St George deCarteret, Asst District Supdt of Police, from Agra to Aligarh.

Surg-Maj D F Barry, Civil Surg, from Gorakhpur to Moradabad.

Surg-Capt L G Fischer, Civil Surg, from Moradabad to Budaun.

Surg-Maj G A Emerson, Civil Surg, from Jhansi to Dehra Dun.

Surg-Capt J M Cadell, Supernumerary Civil Surg, from Dehra Dun to Kheri.

Dr H A Macleod, Offg Civil Surg, from Banda to Unao.

Mr A W McNair, on arrival of Mr S R Daniels, from Jaunpur to Etah.

The services of Lieut H B D Campbell, R E, Offg 2nd Asst Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dept, from 12th Nov 1895.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THANKS to the liberality of M. Bishoffsheim, the Observatory of Nice, on Mount Mounier, 9,000 feet above the sea, is to have an extension. M. Perrotin director of the Nice Observatory, has carefully examined the planet Venus during the months of August and September, when she was near her "inferior conjunction," that is to say, between the earth and sun. The crescent or bright part of the planet's disc was seen to be furrowed or hatched with dull lines abutting on the "terminator" or twilight zone between the dark and bright portions of the disc, which appeared to cut it in a series of triangles. On August 21st and 31st the aspect of the planet was identical, and a bright spot on the surface was unchanged. Hence M. Perrotin thinks with Schnaparelli that its rotation round its axis must be very slow. Of course, he may have been looking down on the pole of the planet, and in that case its axis of rotation must be nearly perpendicular to the plane of its orbit. We may add that another observer has been struck with the fact that the dark portion of the planet's disc appears darker than the surrounding space.

A curious electrical phenomenon was observed by M. Mettetal at Grenoble on October 2nd last. Although there was neither lightning nor thunder, the day was dull and stormy, after a drought of several months, and rain fell all the evening. About 8 p. m. he approached the window, and saw a ball of fire about a foot in diameter on the top of an iron telegraph pole on the roof of a house. A sheaf of sparks also rose from the end of the pole. The ball resembled an electric arc lamp, and in some 40 or 50 seconds broke into three smaller balls, about the size of a Child's playing ball, which rolled along the roof and suddenly vanished without detonation. Almost immediately after a second ball appeared on the end of the pole, and vanished at the end of two or three seconds, also without detonation. At the same time a sheaf of sparks again rose from the pole. Another observer worthy of credence saw two such balls in the same place about 5.30 p. m. Next day, M. Mettetal found that the pole was bent out of the vertical. This, of course, is another instructive case of "globe lightning."

The American Department of Agriculture, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 5, recommend the copper sulphate treatment as the best for preventing rust in wheat. It consists in steeping the wheat for 12 hours in a solution made by dissolving 1lb. of commercial sulphate of copper, or "blue stone," in 24 gallons of water, and then putting the seed for 5 or 10 minutes into lime water made by slaking 1lb. of good lime in 10 gallons of water. The lime preserves the seed from injury.

Care should be taken to spread the grain out to dry immediately, and to stir it frequently to keep it from spoiling. The seed thus treated should be handled only with clean tools, and put into sacks which have been disinfected by boiling them for 15 minutes. Otherwise the grain may catch infection again. If it is to be sown broadcast, it need not be so dry as in the case of drilling.

In celebrating the centenary of the Institute of France, Lord Kelvin, who is a foreign Associate of the Academie des Sciences, and represented the Royal Society, gave some interesting details of his own career when called upon to address the meeting. He spoke in French as follow:—"Personally, words fail me to say how much I appreciate the great honour you have done me in creating me an Associate of the Institute of France. But I owe to France a debt still greater. She is truly the 'alma mater' of my scientific youth, and the inspirer of admiration for the beauty of science which has enchained and guided me during all my career. In the Bibliotheque du Roi, during the summer of 1839, I made the acquaintance of a small part of the 'Mecanique Celeste' of Laplace for an essay on the figure of the earth which I had to write for the University of Glasgow as a student's exercise."

"Before I quitted Glasgow University," he went on, "my professors had shown me the splendour of Fourier. Six years later the venerable Biot took me by the hand, and placed me in the laboratory of the College of France, under the direction of Regnault: so I have seen this great physicist from day to day working on the physical properties of gases. To Regnault and Liouville I shall always be indebted for the goodwill they showed me, and for the experimental and mathematical methods which they taught me. A year later the 'Puissance motrice du feu,' the work of the immortal Sadi Carnot, revealed to me the so practical and so profoundly ultra-theoretical results of his penetrating genius."

British electricians, more especially those who had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Franklin L. Pope when he was in England some years ago, will be sorry to hear that he has fallen a victim to that mysterious energy which it was his business to study. On October 13th he was killed by an electric shock in the cellar of his house at Great Barrington, Massachusetts. As manager of the local electric light company, he provided room for a "converter" of the electric current in his own cellar, and went downstairs to adjust it. His family upstairs heard a heavy fall, and found him lying dead beside the apparatus. The doctors said that death had been instantaneous. The pressure of the current was about 3,000 volts at the time.

Mr. Pope was a native of Great Barrington, and a telegraph operator as a boy. For some time he worked as a draughtsman in the office of a scientific newspaper, where he gained a knowledge of patents. Entering the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company, he took part in one of the exploring parties sent out to North-Western America and North-Eastern Siberia, for the purpose of finding the best route for an overland telegraph between the Old World and the New, a project which was dropped when the 1866 Atlantic cable proved a success. Mr. Pope was associated with Edison in his quadruplex telegraph and some other inventions. He was, perhaps, the best American expert in electrical patents, and a well-known writer on electrical subjects. In 1886 he was elected President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He leaves a widow and three children, two daughters and a son, to mourn his loss.

In the delta of the Ganges, dull sounds likes those of distant artillery are often heard, and are called "Barisal guns." Professor G. H. Darwin, F.R.S., compares them to the "mist pouffers," or fog dissipators, of the Belgian and Northern French coasts, which are frequently heard at Ostend and Boulogne. They generally occur in daylight under a clear sky, and especially towards the evening of a hot day. The detonations are dull, and distant, and repeated about a dozen times at irregular intervals, but do not much resemble the reports of artillry, blasting in mines, or the growling of distant thunder. M. Van der Broeck regards them as an effect of atmospheric electricity, and M. Rutot attributes them to the shock of fluid matter in the earth's interior. According to Mr. Clement Reed, similar noises are heard on Dartmoor and in some parts of Scotland.

The new session of the Royal Geographical Society will begin on November 11th with an account of the Jackson-Harmsworth Arctic expedition, by Mr. A. Montefiore. On November 25th, Dr. Karl Grossmann will read a paper on the Faroe Islands, and on December 9th the Rev. Walter Weston will treat of the Central Alps of Japan. After Christmas, Professor Milne, F-R.S., will describe some movements of the earth's crust on January 6th, and other papers will be read at subsequent meetings on the Alps of New Zealand, Thibet, the geography of the English Lake District, the canons of Southern Italy, British Central Africa, and our knowledge of the ocean. At the afternoon meetings the following subjects, among others, will be discussed:—The construction and use of globes, the struggle for life in the North Polar regions, and an attempt to reconstruct the maps of Herodotus. Mr. H. J. Mackinder, we may add, is now giving a course of twently lectures on geography at Gresham College, under the auspices of the London University Extension and the Royal Geographical Society.

The French seem to be ahead of every nation in the honour which they pay to great men, especially great men of science, and this honour is not confined to their own countrymen. A number of streets in Paris are called after eminent foreign savants, English and other, and monuments are even erected to illustrious foreigners. For instance, the Municipal Council of Paris have decided to erect a statue to Sir Isaac Newton, and in doing so they honour themselves. With so many of our own famous men of science, dead or alive, waiting in vain for public recognition in this noble manner, it is hopeless to expect the Lord Mayor or the County Council to reciprocate the compliment and honour the great investigators of France in this way.

A Frenchman, M. Dubois, has made an interesting suggestion as to the origin of colour-blindness. This defect of vision almost invariably consists in inability to recognise red. Now a body cooling down from incandescence extends its spectrum towards the red end, or in other words the white hot or violet-coloured body becomes yellow and finally a dull red as it cools. A few stars such as Sirius are white hot, many other, like our sun, are cooler and therefore yellow, while others are so cooled down as to shine with a dull red light. Primitive man, according to M. Dubois, lived when the sun was in either the Sirius or the pre-Sirius stage—that is, when the sun, which is the source of all colour, was white hot, and had no red component in its spectrum; he had, therefore, no power of recognising red. Colour-blindness, therefore, says M. Dubois, is merely atavism or degeneration to the primitive type. The objection to this ingenious theory is that we have no reason whatever for supposing that primitive man was contemporary with a white hot sun; further, all white hot suns that we know of have some red at any rate in their spectrum. The intensity of particular components of the spectrum may vary, but the components are still there.

A DOCTOR'S DOUBTS CONQUERED.

THE London *News of the World* publishes an interesting piece of "Special Commission" work by a medical expert. He began, with a frankly avowed scepticism, by interviewing Miss E. Taylor, a charming young lady, of 2, Park-cottages, Hendon-lane, Finchley, London. The illness, which (as the medical commissioner explains) meant, if not stopped, nothing less than death by consumption or decline, was of four years' standing. It was a severe case of chronic anæmia, and it had been treated medically in vain. The information obtained speedily showed—first, that it was a clear case of anæmia; and, secondly, that a wonderful cure had been effected. The girl had outgrown her strength. Loss of strength, flushing of the face, nervousness, and more or less hysterical symptoms were coupled with all the attendant complications, medical details of which were given and verified. Loss of appetite came as a natural sequence, and the patient suffered all the inevitable consequences of anæmia. This was the position of affairs when the patient's mother learned what had been effected in some similar cases by Dr. William's Pink Pills for Pale People. She gave them a trial. A distinct improvement became perceptible at once. The headaches, shortness of breath, and palpitation diminished appreciably. After the first box, the symptoms had nearly vanished. The remedy was persevered with, and still the improvement was maintained, until everyone noticed the change in the girl. After taking six boxes she gave up the remedy, and now for over six weeks her mother and sister assure me there has not been the slightest sign of the trouble. The general health has improved, the old distressed feeling has gone. She has never enjoyed such good health in her life.

The Sufferer.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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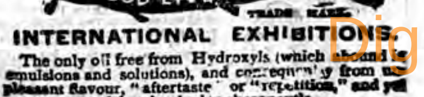

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Reserves and Rest	„	10,46,454	1	6
Deposits	„	92,51,885	10	1
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,71,812	12	5
Sundries	„	2,31,133	5	2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14	0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553	4	4
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	7,75,940	5	6
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,11,01,222	4	9
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,48,531	9	8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	3,07,525	5	9
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14	0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.
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It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday). Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

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EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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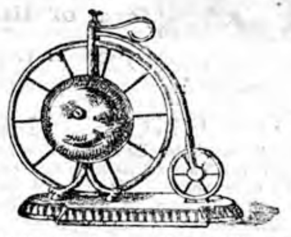

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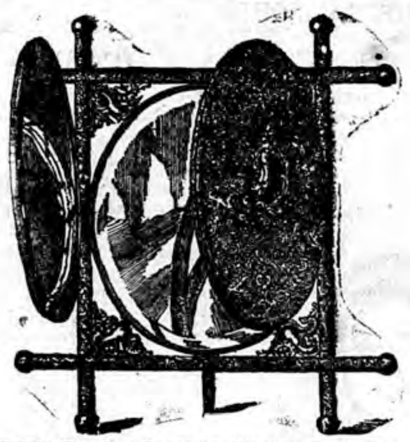

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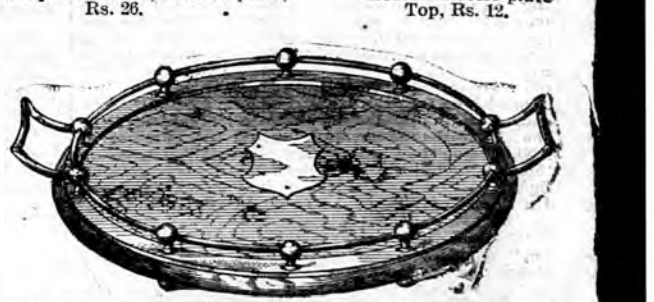

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